Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

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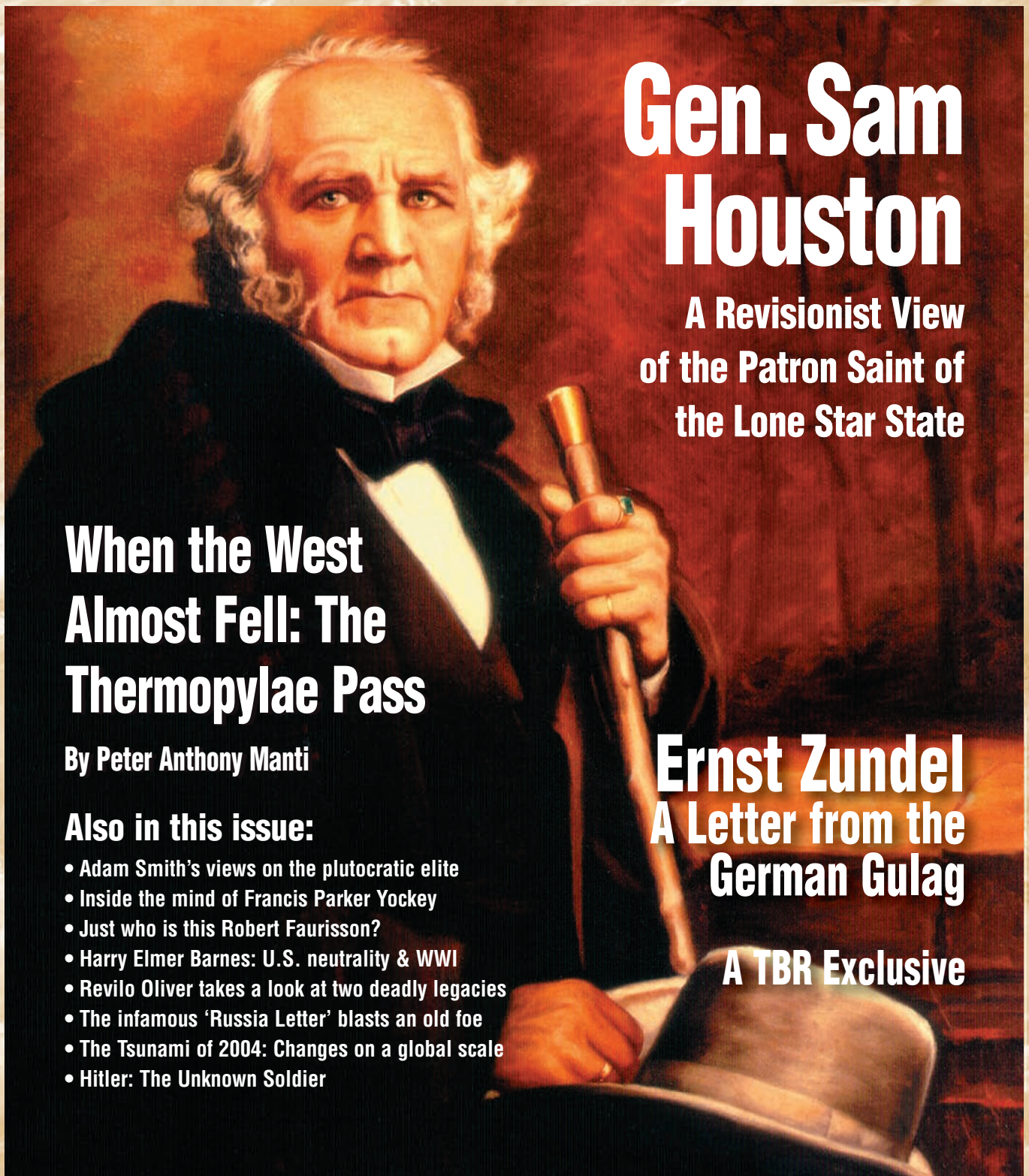

Gen. Sam Houston

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By Peter Anthony Manti

Ernst Zundel

A Letter from the German Gulag

A TBR Exclusive

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- Just who is this Robert Faurisson?
- Harry Elmer Barnes: U.S. neutrality & WWI
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- The infamous 'Russia Letter' blasts an old foe
- The Tsunami of 2004: Changes on a global scale
- Hitler: The Unknown Soldier

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PERSONAL FROM THE PUBLISHER

Thanks to all of you who responded to our recent "Reader's Opinion Poll" asking why you thought TBR had lost 1,000 subscribers over the last year. We expect to put many of your suggestions into effect and publish some of the comments. Those of you who completed the polls should have already received a $5 gift certificate good on any items purchased from TBR BOOK CLUB. And to those of you who enclosed donations, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Without them, TBR would find it difficult to continue publishing what we (and the vast majority of our readers) believe is the best Revisionist journal in America—if not the world—today.

On another note, in a recent browsing of *Smithsonian* magazine, I noticed that 20 of the first 22 pages were advertising. Fully 75 percent of the total content was ads. It's obvious that is how mainstream publications stay afloat today—ads and subsidization by special interest groups and tax free foundations who have their hand in the politically correct editorial content of those magazines. That is something you will never see at TBR and we are proud of it. (Although perhaps it would be nice to wrestle with the problem of retaining our editorial integrity while accepting large cash donations, but so far we are worry-free on that score.) So we publish what we and our readers want without fear of censorship, loss of ad revenue and the scowl of the thought police.

And that brings us to why TBR is so important—and unique. We are the last bastion of Historical Revisionism in America. We are your vanguard, fighting the forces of political correctness and thought suppression. And though you may not agree with every one of our articles, you do appreciate the fact that only in the pages of TBR will you find frank and open discussions of such topics as the Holocaust, Adolf Hitler, Franklin Roosevelt, the root causes of world war, Zionist power and ancient history. We've also offered honest reporting on the Iraq invasion and the Bush administration—even though it has cost us subscribers who feel we are being anti-patriotic by opposing his Iraqi misadventure. And where else can you find such a fine collection of nationalist writings, suppressed speeches of populist leaders or frank discussions about race relations? Where else will you see an article like that we have published this issue on Sam Houston? Sure, we're going to take some heat for putting a little pressure on this Texas icon, but it is where our research has led us.

The polls you returned showed us much. You indicate we have work to do in our story selection, our proofreading, our editing and our marketing. But overwhelmingly you appreciate the fact that nowhere else on this planet can you find a magazine like TBR. And we will continue to work as hard as we can to do what no one else is doing: bucking the establishment; shaking things up; giving voice to the gagged; exercising our precious American constitutional right to speak and think and flourish and live without fear of those thought manipulators whose only goal is to make Americans into unquestioning automatons—brainless white slaves on their emerging global plantation. TBR is your antidote to this creeping illness.

Only in America could TBR be printed without its publisher, editors and writers being sent to jail. Defending our right to freedom of speech is a vital job for all of us; one we cannot shirk. We need your support and you need TBR in this historic struggle. —WAC ❖

On the cover this issue, a portrait of Sam Houston as he appeared in 1856, about 20 years after the start of the Texas War for Independence.

THE BARNES REVIEW

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A Climate of Fear Reigns in America

A climate of fear. This is the present situation in American social life. This is not a fear of terror, but a fear of the state, and the media with which it works hand in hand. The city of Chicago has video cameras monitoring every major street. One's movements can be mapped out completely. In Washington, D.C. and northern Virginia, video cameras are mounted on nearly every traffic light, monitoring all passersby. Mail, email and phone conversations are monitored by the FBI. All of this exists, of course, in the name of freedom.

It is just too cliché to refer to this use of the word "freedom" as Orwellian, but it is that. What is not a cliché is the effect that this climate will have on dissent, intellectual life and the promulgation of authentic history, essential to understand modern politics.

Many supporters of TBR have written us, after we admitted that we lost 1,000 subscribers over the past year, that fear was likely the largest factor in their departure. The fear, it is said, is of being "on a list." There is something ominous about this state of affairs. In a truly free society, this fear should be baseless. It is disturbing that many people feel it here in America today.

The easy confirmation of Michael Chertoff as domestic security tsar might be the final nail in the coffin of American dissent. It has been no secret that men such as Chertoff desire, along with the Anti-Defamation League and innumerable other groups, the complete muzzling of all dissent on Israel, banking and Zionism in general. Under Bill Clinton, Janet Reno's Justice Department authored "Project Megiddo," which was a federal plan for destroying all nationalist dissenting groups in America (leftist groups, no matter how violent, never seem to make it on these lists).

Criminalizing real dissent is not too far off. While we do have the First Amendment, all it will take for dissenting speech to be punished is to legally consider dissenting speech as assault, which could then be criminalized. In graduate school, books by the dozen talking about speech as assault were driven down my throat, with the full and explicit understanding that this will criminalize dissenting voices in American society.

The groups in question have made this no secret. The ADL, as is well known, usually gets what it wants.

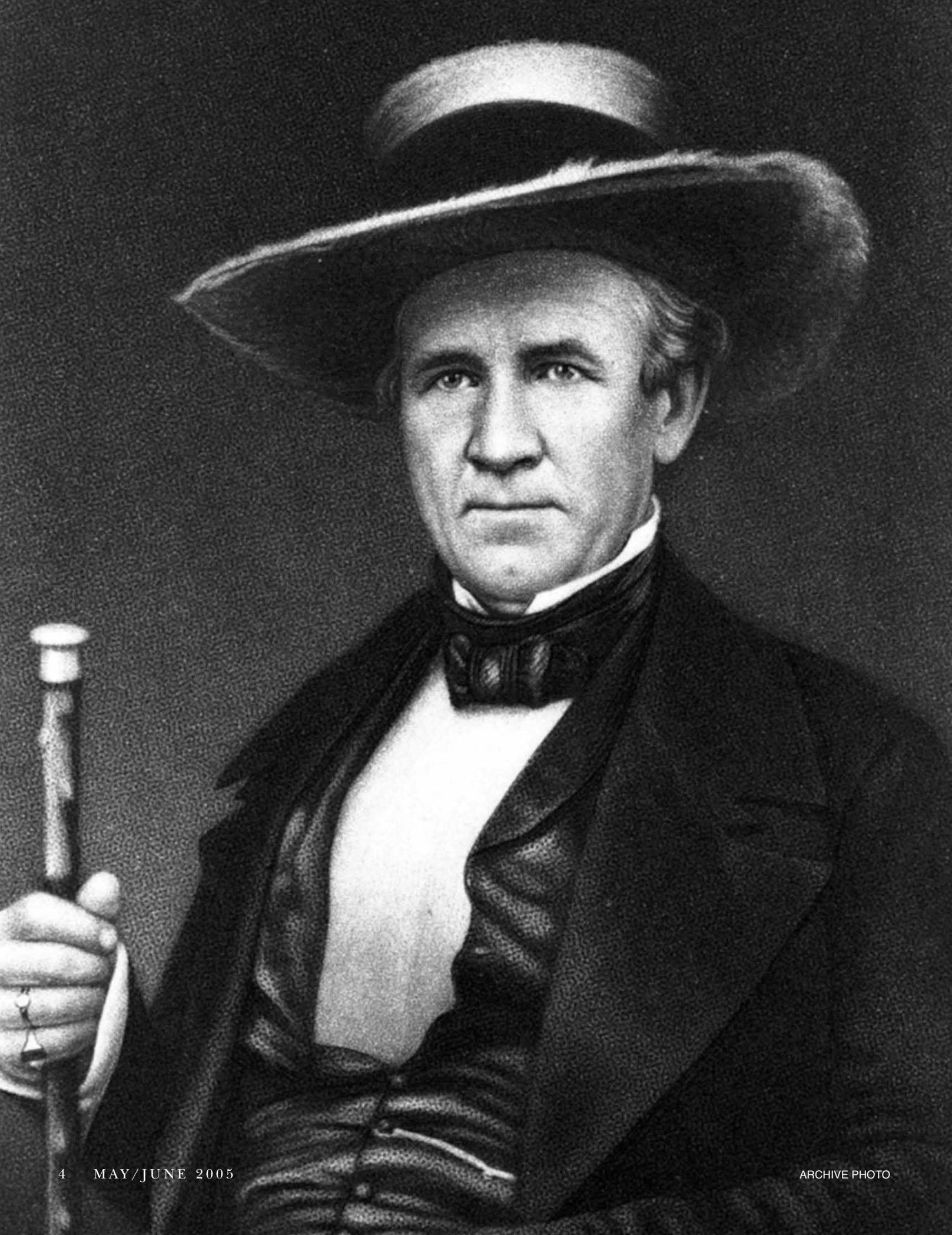
The Bush doctrine of perpetual war is the justification for all this. Speech that attacks the power of Zionist organizations pushing for an invasion of Iran or Syria will be banned as "hate speech," that is, assault, against the Jewish people. However, hatred spewed against white Christians is not hate. The Justice Department, under Janet Reno, was explicit in expressing that civil rights laws "do not apply to them," as they were written for the express protection of minorities and whoever else the regime successfully mobilizes behind their policies.

GETTY IMAGES

The current ruling regime is sick and getting sicker. The confirmation of Michael Chertoff (above) is a blatant signal that any and all criticism of Zionism will be officially banned in America. The American public, known internationally as the most passive in the world, will accept all this without a peep of protest, as they mostly did with the crimes of Janet Reno, left. However, we at THE BARNES REVIEW will, as always, remain your voice of freedom.

Invasions of Iran and Syria will likely become a reality. Trillions of dollars will be spent on organized killing for Zionism and oil profits, at the same time jobs are shipped overseas and unionization becomes a thing of the past. Young families cannot even receive help when their children need prescriptions, though for even minor illnesses, normal prescriptions can run into the hundreds of dollars per month, even with a good health plan.

(See A CLIMATE, Page 57)



ARCHIVE PHOTO

SAM HOUSTON

A Revisionist Look at the Life & Career Of the 'Hero of San Jacinto'

There is no more enduring American hero than Sam Houston, who led the rebellious Texans to victory over the Mexicans at San Jacinto, which helped gain Texas its independence. His strategy was a cunning retreat designed to lead the Mexican dictator Santa Anna into a clever trap at San Jacinto, according to the standard histories. But is there more to the story?

By Bruce Marshall

In truth, Houston never had any intention of making a stand at San Jacinto, and by the end of the campaign the majority of his officers and men despised him as an egotistical military incompetent who shamelessly stole the laurels due others. The credit for San Jacinto belongs to his determined little army who won a stunning dual victory over both the Mexicans and their own commander.

Only recently have serious researchers looked behind the veil created by Houston sycophants. John Jenkins, until his mysterious death in 1989 the foremost authority on Texana, when editing the memoirs of Amasa Turner, a captain at San Jacinto, asserted that, "Most of the anti-Houston material . . . has been deliberately and designedly prevented from coming into print."[1] And Stephen L. Hardin in his book *Texian Iliad*, published in 1994, stated "The time has come for scholars to set aside the hagiography penned by political hacks and hero worshippers in order to gain a fresh perspective on the 'Sword of San Jacinto' and his role in the campaign."[2]

Now, in my recent book, *Uniforms of the Alamo and the Texas Revolution and the Men Who Wore Them, 1835-1836*, the dark side of Sam Houston, from many long-suppressed sources, all of them officers or men of Gen. Houston's army, is shockingly exposed.

BACKGROUND

Longstanding grievances accumulated by the Anglo-Kelt settlers in Texas, who had come to outnumber the original Mexicans by a ratio of approximately five-to-one, led to a skirmish at Gonzales on October 2, 1835, over a small cannon the Mexicans sought to retrieve from the American settlers. It became the "Lexington of Texas" and began the Texas Revolution in earnest. After winning the skirmish, Texan militia assembled at Gonzales and marched on Bexar, as San Antonio was popularly known then, and laid siege to the city.

THE DEBUT OF SAM HOUSTON

While they were encamped near San Antonio in late October the volunteers were addressed by several leaders. First was Stephen F. Austin. Though without any real military training or experience other than fighting Indians, he had been named

The residents of the city of Houston, Texas, might never look at their city name the same way again. Recently, researchers have begun to unearth information about Sam Houston that has never made it into the history books or the popular conscious. His own contemporaries accused Houston of cowardice and incompetence, and thought of him as a man who stole the glory from the efforts of others. Author Bruce Marshall has done what no one has done so far, that is, take the existing material about Houston and expose the real man, not the glorified figure of political and historical hacks that inundates most mainstream histories. At left, a jaunty Houston poses for a photo with cane and hat.

general. After Austin came a relative newcomer, Sam Houston, recently elected a delegate to the forthcoming consultation in November. Houston clearly wanted Austin's job, and meant to get it by whatever means necessary. Houston hammered at three points. "It was easy to discover that his chief wish was that the troops in the field should be immediately disbanded," observed Col. (then Captain) Robert M. Coleman, one of the volunteers. "One of the first acts of the consultation," Houston attempted to persuade them, "should be the appointment of a major general and the provision for a regular army for Texas," and to make a treaty with the Indians. According to Coleman, "he used every art to discourage the army; he even attempted to scare the soldiers to their homes by insinuating that the northern Indians in Texas were about to commence hostilities."[3] Later at the consultation, Houston was to present himself as the only man in the army with the credentials of major general and capable of negotiating the treaty with the Indians, as he had for much of his life lived with the Cherokees.

Following this astonishing harangue by Houston, William H. Jack gave a rebuttal, reassuring the volunteers of the necessity of first capturing San Antonio, and rebuking Houston's scare tactic. Jack carried the day.

Mortified by this setback, Houston (probably a manic-depressive by today's standards) went into a depression and, lacking what many came increasingly to suspect were his usual stimulants of "whiskey and opium," according to Coleman, attempted to blow his brains out with a pistol. He was dissuaded with difficulty by James Bowie and Francis W. Johnson. "Such," observed Coleman, "was the conduct of Sam Houston on his first appearance in the army of Texas."[4]

Houston used every art to discourage the army; he even attempted to scare the soldiers to their homes by insinuating that the northern Indians in Texas were about to commence hostilities.

On the way to the consultation at San Felipe de Austin, then the capital of the Anglo settlements, Sam Houston made every exertion to sabotage Austin's volunteer army. Without authority, he ordered cannon and reinforcements headed for San Antonio to turn back. At Gonzales, according to Coleman, Houston "renewed his intimacy with his old associates, whiskey and opium, in whose society, while at that place, he indulged without restraint."[5]

Whatever the stimulus, by the time Houston had reached San Felipe his confidence had returned and he immediately lobbied for the post of major general and the creation of a regular army and a treaty with the Indians. All, he argued convincingly, should be entrusted to his hands.

Houston was a handsome giant, a "man's man," hale, hearty and charming. Sober or drunk, he was awesome to most. Few at the consultation had witnessed his bizarre behavior at the encampment of the Army of the People. And heavy drinking was to some on the frontier a sign of manhood, not a vice, if a man met the other criteria of frontier acceptance. Earlier, a Mexican officer sent to inspect Texas, Gen. Manuel de Mier y Terán, in his observations noted that the Anglo Texans worked hard, then often drank themselves into oblivion when their work was finished.[6] As for the more serious allegation of opium addiction, Houston partisans say this was a misconception caused by his frequent sniffing from a vial of hartshorn on which he depended as a stimulant. Whatever the case, Houston cut a bigger-than-life figure among the mostly unsophisticated Texans. He had been a protégé of Andrew Jackson, and was highly skilled in the rough and tumble of Tennessee politics. And he knew how to ingratiate himself and fit in with the camaraderie of the grog shop habitués.

There were indignant detractors, to be sure. In an angry letter to the president of the consultation at San Felipe, George Huff and Spencer H. Jack denounced Houston and his "hangers on" as "traitors" and in fact, the country's "worst and most dangerous enemies." Zeroing in on Houston, they charged, "[H]is conduct here has evidenced the most discontented and envious of spirit mixed with the most unmeasured vanity." After reciting instances of his efforts to discourage the volunteers and turn back reinforcements, cannon and supplies from reaching the army in the field, they characterized Houston as a "vain, ambitious, envious, disappointed, discontented man, who desires the defeat of our army—that he may be appointed to the command of the next."[7]

Houston, however, played his ace. He had been a major general of Tennessee militia, the only one of the Texans to have held such a high military rank, or anything close to it. He boasted, "I will discipline my troops and make them as invincible as were the veterans of Napoleon."[8] He made a virtue of his dissolute life among the Indians and that he had been the adopted son of a Cherokee chief (Bowles, as he was known) by presenting himself as the emissary best qualified to negotiate peace treaties with the Indians. He won.

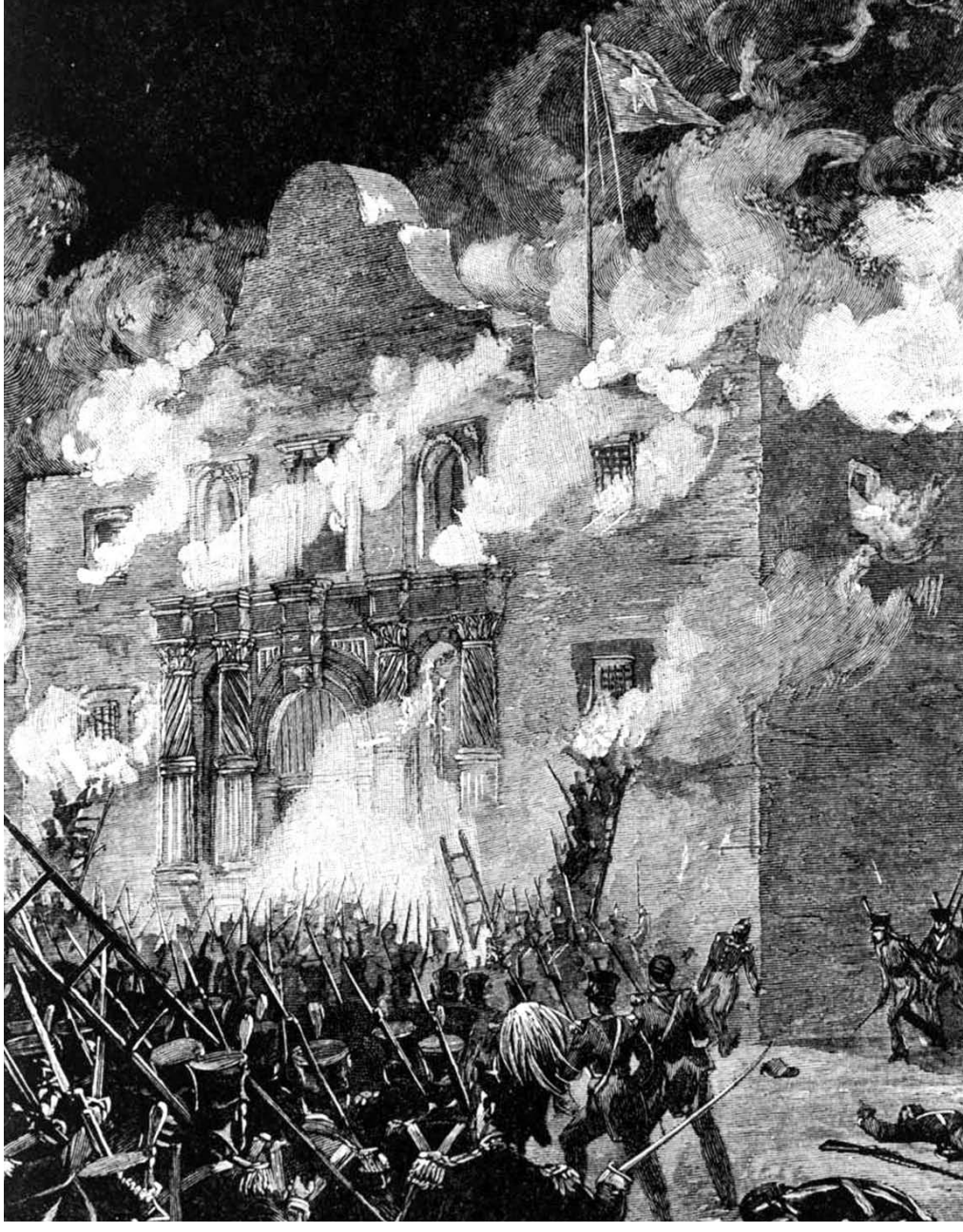
HOUSTON TAKES COMMAND

Sam Houston was made major general and commander-in-chief of a state army, to consist of 1,120 regulars, plus 150 Rangers. In accord with Houston's design, the Army of the People besieging San Antonio was curiously left unprovided for.[9]

Also created was a state—not national—government. This and a declaration that they were fighting for "the republican principles of 1824" were setbacks for those favoring independence. A governor was chosen, Henry Smith, strangely enough an independence advocate, and a general council was created.[10]

Until now Stephen F. Austin, the foremost *empresario* who had guided the Anglo-Keltic settlers through all of their formative years from the 1820s, had been clearly their leader. But at the consultation Sam Houston had cunningly outmaneuvered him and was now the undisputed leader of the Texans. Austin, his humiliation complete, departed to seek funds in the United States.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS TODAY IN HISTORY



On December 5, 1835, the Army of the People, under command of Francis Johnson and Ben Milam, stormed and captured San Antonio. Johnson then unveiled plans to attack the Mexican port of Matamoros at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

During all this time the man who had been named as commander-in-chief of the regular Texas army by the general council, Sam Houston, was noticeably absent. He had done nothing to assist the campaign against Bexar. In fact, he had worked against it. He now bestirred himself and from his headquarters issued a proclamation calling for volunteers. In it he referred to those at San Antonio as the Army of the People. Those under his command he called the Regular Army. Part of the army, according to his appeal, was to be an auxiliary volunteer corps, also under him as commander-in-chief. By this he sought to gain authority over all Texas forces, including Johnson and James W. Fannin, at Goliad, who at this point were essentially acting on their own.[11]

On December 16, the council created a cavalry of 384 men under William B. Travis, and a Ranger force of 168 under R.M. Williamson (called "three-legged Willie" because a deformed leg caused him to wear a peg leg with his real leg out at an angle).[12] Thus was the Texas military organized at last, at least on paper. But rivalry continued as to who would become the ultimate leader. In some ways the rivalry was more deadly than the enemy.

During much of the real fighting in the Texas War for Independence, Sam Houston was noticeably absent, while making pompous proclamations and calling for volunteers. The credit really should go to the tough little army who made their famous stand, as well as competent commanders such as Johnson and Grant. Houston took six days to reach the Alamo, while the trip should have only taken two. His transfer of his small force to the fort was done with the greatest of reluctance. His overall command was based on incompetence and personal arrogance. Above, the Mexican force prepares for the scaling of the Alamo walls. Pictured top left is Susanna Dickinson, the only adult survivor of the Alamo massacre, rescued by English-speaking Mexican Gen. Juan Almonte.

THE RIVALS CONVERGE

Johnson and Dr. James Grant, a former Scottish Highland officer who was now his co-leader following the death of Ben Milan in the siege of Bexar, set out on the road to Matamoras via Goliad. William B. Travis and James Bowie arrived at the Alamo, taking joint command.

In late January the various rivals for military leadership met at Goliad. Each was determined to gain control and become the savior of Texas: Houston, Fannin, and Johnson and Grant, who now styled their followers the Federal Volunteer Army of Texas.[13] Fannin won control of the troops at Goliad. Reaching an accommodation with Fannin, Johnson and Grant moved to

the vicinity of San Patricio on their way to Matamoros. Houston, the big loser at this point, skulked back to San Felipe to lick his wounds and await developments.

In San Antonio about 150 men had assembled under Bowie and Travis, including David (Davy) Crockett. The Alamo cast a spell over all who commanded it, despite an order from Houston to blow it up and abandon it. Both Bowie and Travis saw it as "the key to Texas."[14]

There was much to be said for this from a military standpoint, despite Houston's aversion to defending forts. At the Alamo was the largest collection of artillery (21 guns) between Mexico City and New Orleans. It would have been utter folly to abandon this, the Texans' greatest military asset, without resistance. Plus, if the enemy could be stopped at Bexar, the Anglo settlements eastward would be spared the ravages of war.

THE ALAMO BESIEGED

On February 23, the Mexican army under Santa Anna himself was sighted only a few miles outside of San Antonio. The Texans hastily pulled back inside the Alamo and prepared for a siege.

Santa Anna's army, including reinforcements following, consisted of 4,473 infantry, 1,024 cavalry, 182 artillerymen, 185 sappers, 60 *presidials* afoot and 95 mounted—more than 6,000 men. The Alamo defenders still numbered at this point only 150.[15]

"He became much agitated & showed every symptom of fear; he would sometimes rave like a madman, at other times seemed much dejected."
—Robert Coleman

Santa Anna demanded surrender. Travis, now the commander because Bowie had fallen ill, answered with a cannon shot. Travis immediately sent out appeals for assistance.

On February 28, James Fannin, the commander at Goliad, in response to the appeal from Travis, set out half-heartedly with 300 men and four cannon to reinforce the Alamo. But only a few miles out he thought better of it and turned back.

From Sam Houston nothing was heard.

On March 1, in the dead of night arrived the only reinforcements that ever came, 32 men from Gonzales under Captain Albert Martin. One had a blind wife and eight children. The number of Alamo defenders was now 182.

On March 4, Sam Houston received notice of his renewed commission. With the greatest reluctance he prepared to go to Gonzales to take command of the 400 or so men congregating there to go to the relief of the Alamo. He took his time, reaching Gonzales on March 11, a six-day journey that could have been made in one or two days. He claimed there was no hurry because reports from Travis at the Alamo were lies, and those from Fannin of Mexicans approaching Goliad were also lies, meant to improve their popularity over his.[16] According to Creed Taylor, a spunky fighter who had taken part in the capture of Bexar, "We could have reached him (Travis) in two days, by March 5 at the most."[17]

At Gonzales, Houston found pandemonium. Two Mexicans had arrived telling that the Alamo had fallen on March 6 after a 13-day siege. This was confirmed by the arrival of Susanna Dickinson and her baby, the only white survivors. She had been spared by Santa Anna so she could tell of the massacre of the entire garrison and, hopefully, panic the Texans into flight. This psychological ploy was highly successful.

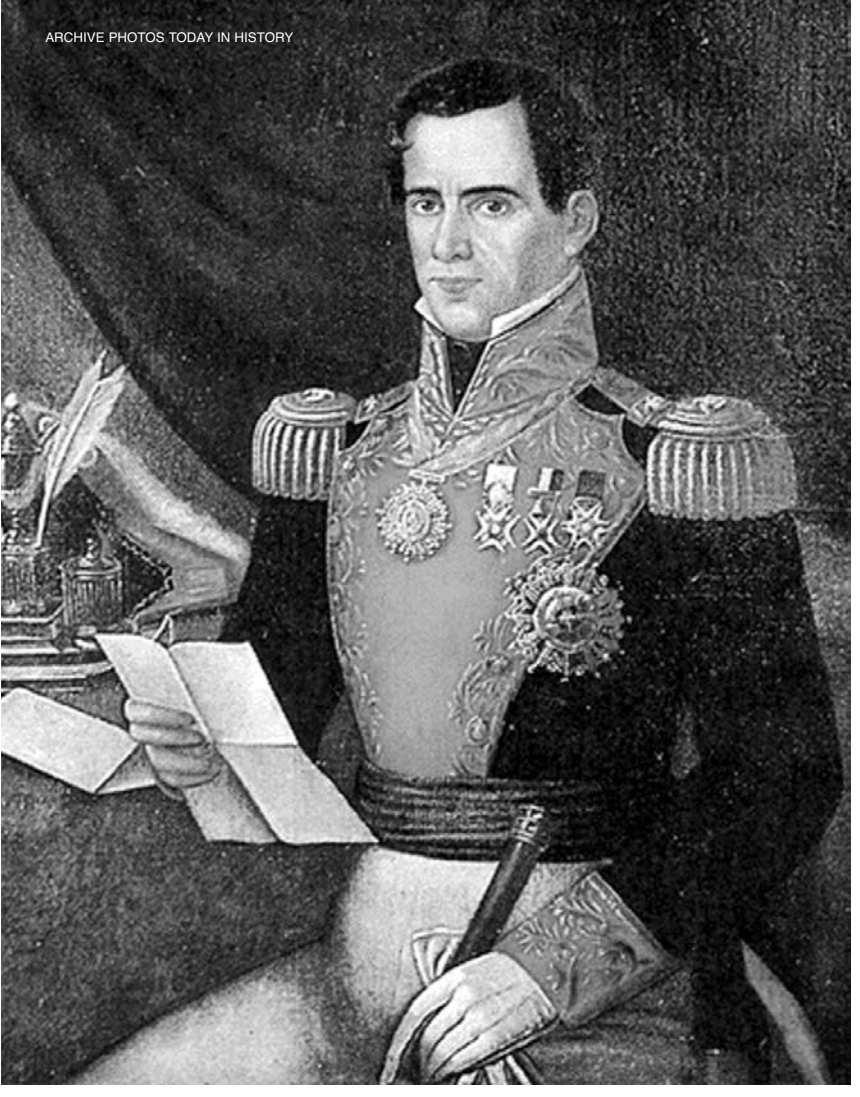
Among the first to panic was Sam Houston. "He became much agitated and showed every symptom of fear; he would sometimes rave like a madman, at other times seemed much dejected," according to Robert Coleman.[18] By all accounts he hastily dumped that army's only two cannon into the Colorado River without spiking them (from which they were fished out soon after by the Mexicans). He ordered the town of Gonzales burned as well as outlying farmhouses. All equipment that could not be transported was burned, including tents and camp baggage. The haste was so great, pickets posted three miles west of town were not called in, and many families were left behind also—including the blind Alamo widow with eight children. Thus began, in the words of Creed Taylor, "the most disgraceful retreat ever recorded in any history."[19]

Houston next ordered Fannin to abandon Goliad, where Fannin had restored the old stone presidio, calling it Fort Defiance. It had 14 guns. On March 18, a Mexican army led by Gen. José Urrea appeared before Fannin's Fort Defiance, and Fannin, bowing to Houston's order, began a sluggish retreat. His force of more than 400 men was overtaken and captured by the Mexicans and the entire command, save a few who escaped or were spared because they were medical personnel, were shamefully executed by direct order from Gen. Santa Anna.

A MEXICAN STANDOFF

Houston had stopped at a point on the east bank of the Colorado River opposite Beason's Ferry. He had all the boats brought over to his side of the river including the steamboat *Yellow Stone.* Reinforcements added along the way now brought his army up to between 1,300 to 1,500 men. Camped opposite him on the west bank, but with no way to cross, was Gen. Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma with some 600 to 800 Mexican soldiers. Now, thought many, was the time to turn and fight. If the Texans crossed over and attacked, and things went badly, they could retreat via the boats. The only advantage Ramírez y Sesma had was two cannon, perhaps the two Houston had unwisely jettisoned at Gonzales. For six days they sat facing each other. The Mexicans couldn't act, because of high water and no boats; Houston hinted at action but took none.

The army wanted to fight. But Houston consulted no one and didn't call a council of his officers. Instead, upon receiving the disheartening news of the massacre of Fannin's force, he ordered another retreat. Suspicion grew among officers and men that his plan, if he had one, was to retreat all the way to the Sabine River, hoping to lure the Mexicans into American terri-



The unsinkable Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876) had a fascinating career. He styled himself "the Napoleon of the West" but was defeated in one engagement because he took a *siesta* and forgot to post guards in the face of the enemy. Deciding on a military career, he became an infantry cadet at age 16. He led a rebellion in the name of freedom against an emperor and then ruled as a dictator. Surviving defeats and well-founded accusations of corruption, he served as president of Mexico 11 times and went on to die in bed at the age of 82.

tory where they would then be dealt with by the United States Army. Along the way every town and farm would be burned so as to leave no sustenance for the advancing Mexican armies. This scorched earth policy would leave all of Anglo Texas utterly destroyed economically. Morale plummeted. Many sought furloughs in order to return to their homes to protect their families. Others simply deserted. Nearly half to two-thirds of Houston's army evaporated at this point.[20] By now many had begun to distrust Houston's abilities, his integrity, and even his valor. In Coleman's opinion, "His chief aim was his personal safety."[21] It was only years after the campaign that Houston himself confirmed that he had "intended to retreat even to the banks of the Sabine" and in still another speech confessed that he had "determined to retreat and get as near to Andrew Jackson and the old (U.S.) flag as I could."[22]

Those still with him at this dismal point might have been even more disquieted had they known that his title of major general from the United States was questionable. In his former political career in Tennessee he had been elected to the office of governor and earlier to that of adjutant general of state militia. This militia position carried with it the rank of major general. In Texas, Houston had played that card at every opportunity. Texans, most of whom had Southern origins, have the Southerner's traditional awe of titles. They took his at full face value. But in fact, it was mainly political. In the regular United States Army he had served only briefly during the Creek War in 1814 under Andrew Jackson, rising only to the rank of second lieutenant before being discharged for wounds. Thus his actual regular Army rank had been a quite modest one and his actual military experience very limited and of short duration.[23]

"THE RUNAWAY SCRAPE"

Sam Houston now retreated to San Felipe, which his dwindling army reached on March 28. Since the evacuation of Gonzales, virtually all of the Anglo-Keltic population was in panicky flight with what belongings they could carry by hand, horse, or wagon. This exodus became known as "the Runaway Scrape." Property and livestock were abandoned and personal belongings jettisoned *en route* to increase mobility if wagons or teams became disabled. Worse, villainous scoundrels took advantage of the refugees, stampeding them with exaggerated alarms, then looting their possessions when abandoned.

Those in flight were not limited to the women, children, and elderly, as glossed over by many of the history texts. Virtually the only reinforcements now were American volunteers, gallantly motivated by desperate appeals from Texas agents in the United States. The arriving volunteers from the United States had the dismaying experience of passing hundreds of armed Texans fleeing in the opposite direction.

Adding to the growing suspicion that Houston had no true intention of making a stand were his own actions in trying to turn back volunteers *en route*. Dr. Nicholas Descomps Labadie, a Canadian who had settled in Texas and now accompanied the army, claimed to have heard Houston send orders that reinforcements that had reached Robbin's Ferry on the Trinity River in far east Texas were to halt.[24] Coleman added to this, saying that a written order was sent by Houston via a Maj. Digges that all arriving volunteers should halt at the ferry to await Houston's retreating army, whose arrival there would be in a few days. This caused the temporary halt there of a large number of mounted volunteers under former Mississippi Governor John A. Quitman, according to Coleman.[25] The reinforcements didn't arrive until after San Jacinto.

The army remained only a day at San Felipe. Houston ordered the retreat to continue on to Groce's plantation, Bernardo, in the Brazos bottomlands. This raised particularly bitter outcries from his soldiers and the refugees. San Felipe was the capital of Anglo Texas. It should be defended at all cost, many argued. In fact, two company commanders, Mosley Baker

and Wiley Martin, mutinied. Making a virtue of necessity, Houston detailed them to defend two crossings of the Brazos River. Then he pulled out. San Felipe was burned.

SANTA ANNA'S FATAL MISTAKE

Santa Anna in the meantime had divided his force. He led one unit of about 750 cavalry and infantry with one cannon hoping to overtake the Texas government, then fleeing towards Harrisburg (now a suburb of Houston). Others were to locate and engage the Texas army by separate routes. At this point none of the Mexicans was quite sure exactly where Houston and his army were, but they were convinced, as were many of the Texas soldiers themselves, that the Texas commander had no intention of making a stand, but instead would retreat until past the Sabine River. At the plantation of Jared Groce, the wealthiest man in Texas, Houston gave his army the rudiments of drill and some discipline, which they needed but didn't care for. He now had about 500 or so highly dissatisfied men. During the two weeks the army spent there in the Brazos bottomlands, eating Groce's corn and cattle, Secretary of War Thomas Jefferson Rusk arrived with a message from the interim president, David G. Burnet:

> Sir: the enemy are laughing you to scorn. You must fight them. You must retreat no farther. The country expects you to fight. The salvation of the country depends on you doing so.[26]

"Sir: the enemy are laughing you to scorn. You must fight them. You must retreat no further. The salvation of the country depends on you doing so."
—David G. Burnet

It expressed the feelings of most Texans, including Houston's army. But there was a certain grim humor to it, as President Burnet was fleeing faster than anyone. He was now at Harrisburg near the coast. If Houston didn't stand and fight, Rusk was authorized to take command of the army himself. Houston reluctantly called in Coleman and instructed him to circulate among the soldiers and say that, pressured by Rusk, he would, at the fork in the road ahead take the south road—leading to Harrisburg—rather than the other which led to the border with the United States. But few expected him to keep his promise.[27] Many hoped that Rusk would take over then and there, but instead he stayed with the army, joining it.

There was open talk that, if Rusk would not take charge, the commander-in-chief should be replaced nonetheless. Favorites were Sidney Sherman, now a lieutenant colonel, and another aggressive hawk, John A. Wharton, the adjutant general.

Houston was well over six feet tall, a handsome, imposing fellow and a charismatic speaker, with an ego equally as large as himself. Most histories describe Houston as 6'4"; one sycophant even claiming 6'6". However, Houston's biographer Marquis James, in *The Raven*, says Houston's U.S. Army record shows him as 6'2".[28] He dressed in civilian clothes with a hat whose brim was rolled to resemble a Revolutionary War tricorn with a cavalier's plume. Both Sherman and Wharton, while not impressive physically or in eloquence, were each nattily outfitted in smart looking uniforms, which gave them a certain appeal in addition to their hawkish boldness.

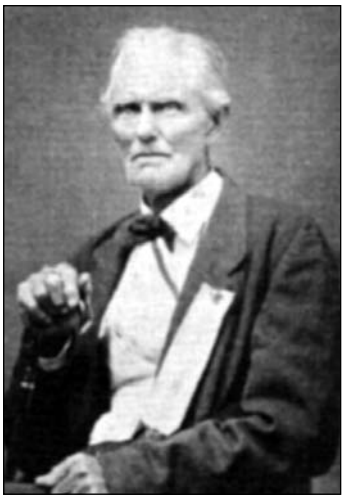
It was at this point that insubordination became such a problem than Houston had some graves dug and posted notices that any who "beat for volunteers" would be tried and shot. That, temporarily at least, put a lid on thoughts of wholesale mutiny.

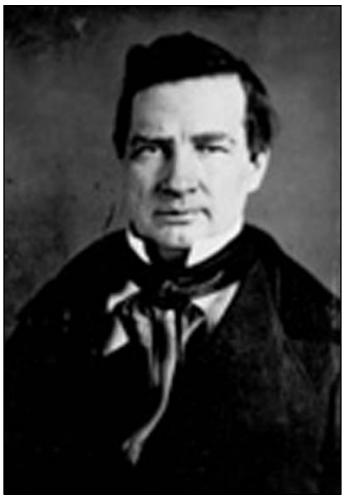
Mollifying the men slightly was the arrival, despite Houston's orders to restrain further reinforcements, of two small cannon while the army was at Groce's plantation, a gift from the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio. The soldiers dubbed them "the twin sisters."

In the meantime, Santa Anna, learning that the Texas president and his cabinet were at Harrisburg, hurried there. He found the city deserted except for three printers turning out a last edition of *The Telegraph and Texas Register*. From them he learned Burnet and his cabinet had left only three hours before for the coast near New Washington. He hurried a flying squadron of dragoons after them under Col. Juan Almonte. As the dragoons reached the beach, Burnet and those with him were pulling away from the shore in a rowboat, working the oars vigorously. Almonte ordered his men not to fire as there was a woman in the boat—Mrs. Burnet.

At Harrisburg Santa Anna had the city burned. He then headed northeast in pursuit of the elusive Houston and all that was left of the Texas army. He now knew that Houston had left Groce's plantation about April 12, still retreating eastward. His determination to catch and overtake Houston's tattered army, coupled with his growing confidence from being victorious so far, plus his utter contempt for the rag-tag enemy led by an alcoholic "general" who was not even respected by his own men, now caused Santa Anna to make reckless mistakes, which would be his undoing. His army was weakened by being divided into five separate wings under himself, generals Ganoa, Urrea, Ramírez y Sesma and Italian-born Vicente Filisola. Most had about 600 to 800 men each, with Filisola having the largest part of the army, approximately 4,000 men. Santa Anna, dangerously in advance of all, had a force of only 750 cavalry and infantry with but a single cannon, "The Golden Standard," a 12 pounder. Perhaps uneasy of this danger in the unlikely event Houston should turn and fight, but unwilling to slow his pursuit, Santa Anna sent word back to Filisola at his base at Fort Bend to hurry 500 reinforcements to him under his brother-in-law, Gen. Martín Perfecto de Cos.

Much speculation has come down through the years that Houston, an erstwhile protégé of Gen. Andrew Jackson, now the American president, had a secret understanding with Jackson. Houston would, under this possibility, retreat to the Sabine, the more or less border with the United States, and sucker the Mexicans into the borderland where the U.S. Army in Louisiana, under Gen. Edmund Gaines, would then come into the fray and trounce the Mexicans. This would explain perhaps





Was there anyone who respected Houston at the time? The men pictured above, Capt. Amasa Turner, Dr. Nicholas Labadie, Thomas Jefferson Rusk, secretary of war of Texas, and David G. Burnet, interim Texas president (from left to right), seemed to be sworn enemies of Houston, especially Turner (pictured in advanced age here). After the brief fight at San Jacinto, Houston's army was eager to fight. In fact, when Santa Anna appeared, the force was up at 4 a.m., and in parade mode. It is shocking to think that Houston at this time had given instructions that no one was to wake him before 8 a.m. This alone is a major blot on his record. At the same time, Mexican reinforcements were moving toward Houston's force, evening the fight (while Houston slept, mind you). Once up, he rejected the notion that those arrivals were reinforcements at all. His men, however, knew better.

Houston's insistence on continued retreat until the Texas Redlands, where the border was vague, or the American border at the Sabine, was reached. No documentary evidence of this has yet surfaced. But there is some faint circumstantial evidence. For instance, there was an understanding between the Texans and the American government, arranged perhaps surreptitiously by Stephen F. Austin, whereby if the Indians of east Texas menaced white people in the border area, either in Louisiana or Texas, Gaines could put the disorder down with American troops. Using this agreement, Gaines, claiming Indians were about to take advantage of the distraction of the Texas settlers in their struggle with the Mexicans, actually moved some of his soldiers into Texas and stationed them around Nacogdoches. This would be the trap Houston would lead the Mexicans into, if true, and a clever plan at that. It would vindicate him as a cunning strategist, rather than the posturing but gutless coward many accused him of being. If it was a pre-arranged plan it had merit. But, unfortunately for Sam Houston, his army was fed up with his continuous retreat and would have no more of it.

THE FORK IN THE ROAD

As the retreating Texans neared the fork in the road and the crucial decisions had to be made whether to continue on toward the American border or hook southward to the right toward Harrisburg to meet the Mexicans, Houston and his army were themselves at the fork in the road in their relationship with each other. The night before the fork in the road was to be reached the Texan camp was in a state of high excitement. Secretary of War Rusk, and most of the officers were pressuring the commander-in-chief to take the south fork—the Harrisburg road—for the confrontation they desired with the Mexican dictator, whose position had been learned from captured dispatches.[29] This was obviously the will of the rank and file. Houston was still reluctant. Some expected him to desert that night.[30]

On April 17, the vanguard reached the crucial fork in the road. As yet no order had been received as to which route to take, according to several contemporary accounts. Houston was lagging behind. Standing at the gate of his property at the crossroads was a Mr. Roberts, according to Dr. Labadie. When Labadie and others inquired which fork was the Harrisburg road, Roberts, in a loud, clear voice announced with a wave of his hand, "that right hand road will take you to Harrisburg just as straight as a compass!" At once a shout went up, "To the right, boys, to the right!" The vanguard then turned down the Harrisburg road, with the rest of the army following behind jubilantly.[31] If Houston had not made up his mind by then the decision was made for him by his army. "We compelled Old Sam to take the road to Harrisburg," chortled Amasa Turner, captain of Company B, Burleson's regiment of infantry.[32]

Confirming that Houston had planned to take the other road was the arrival of Mrs. Pamela Mann, a formidable woman who turned up to reclaim her yoke of oxen, until now pulling one of the cannon. She let Sam Houston know in no uncertain terms that he had violated his assurance to her that the borrowed oxen were to go to the Trinity. Now that he had changed course she demanded them back. And despite his protest that they were vital, the pistol-toting Mrs. Mann unhitched them and made off with them.

The two armies were now on a collision course.

On April 20, 1836, they met at a place called San Jacinto. There was a small but indecisive skirmish, during which Santa Anna had his bugler play the *Deguello*, signaling no quarter.

April 21, everyone in the Texan ranks was eager to fight—all except their commander it appeared. The men rose early with reveille at 4 a.m. They paraded, awaiting orders, according to Labadie. But the only order from their commander-in-chief was that he was not to be disturbed before 8 a.m. He was sleeping.

When Houston awoke he received a nasty surprise. Coming

across Vince's Bridge was Gen. Cos with the 500 reinforcements Santa Anna had requested. They had force-marched all night. Now Santa Anna possessed a more or less two-to-one advantage. If further reinforcements arrived from Filisola or other of the Mexican columns, the Texans had no chance at all.

Houston lamely tried to pass off Cos's arrival as "only a sham—no reinforcement."[33] His men were not deceived. Later, when asked by the captured Santa Anna why he had allowed Cos's men to slip though, Houston offered this explanation, "I didn't want to take two bites from one cherry."[34] It was a glib, but unconvincing cover for a serious mistake.

At this point Houston had 783 bitter die-hards left. Santa Anna now had at least 1,250, perhaps more.

Until now Sam Houston had consulted no one, held no councils. But now his officers were insistent in demanding a council. Exactly what transpired during the conference is a matter of dispute.

Until now Sam Houston had consulted no one, held no councils. But now his officers were insistent in demanding a council. Exactly what transpired during the conference is a matter of dispute.

The officers wanted to fight. But they were in disagreement as to whether it was wiser to remain in their favorable position for the Mexicans to attack them, or to attack the Mexicans. Houston cautioned that, in either case, the Texans were "raw militia" with none but himself having ever been in a "general engagement," whereas the Mexicans were "well-disciplined regulars."[35] Instead, he proposed building a portable bridge upon which to escape, a proposal which met with universal disdain. The conference broke up in indecision, divided on whether to await a Mexican attack or attack themselves. None, however, wanted any further retreat.

When word spread about the encampment of Houston's plan for a portable bridge, it was met with derision. "The men said they would not work to build a bridge," remembered Amasa Turner, "but would go out and whip the Mexicans while Old Sam built his bridge."[36]

This was reinforced by Dr. Labadie, who said, "An immediate hand-to-hand fight was the desire of all the men."[37]

All day Col. John Wharton had moved about the camp agitating the soldiers: "Boys, there is no other word today but fight! Fight!" adding, "The enemy has thousands that can and will concentrate at this point within the next few days . . . (we) have no reasonable expectations of a stronger force. . . . The enemy must be fought today, lest tomorrow prove too late."[38] He also agitated Houston: "Sir, the men are willing and ready and anxious to meet the enemy," according to Turner. Turner, who was present, said, "Old Sam said the officers will not fight—they have so decided in council this day." Wharton said they would and the men too and, "Unless you order otherwise, I will order the army to form for battle."[39]

Then, according to several accounts, an exasperated Houston replied, "Fight then and be damned."[40]

Houston admirers have a very different version. According to biographies written by his supporters, Sam Houston arose that morning confident, determined this was the day to do battle, exclaiming, "The Sun of Austerlitz [one of Napoleon's greatest victories] has risen again." He went about the encampment during the morning visiting each mess, conducting his own poll concerning their willingness to fight. Receiving an overwhelming affirmative response, he told the Texans "very well, get your dinners and I will lead you into the fight, and if you whip them every one of you shall be a captain."[41] Late in the afternoon, he secretly sent his best scout, Erastus ("Deaf") Smith, to destroy Vince's Bridge, over which more Mexican reinforcements might come. Without the portable bridge, destruction of Vince's Bridge also cut off the Texans' only escape route.

This could be questioned as another serious error by Houston, though as things turned out it fortunately didn't matter. But most strategists would argue that it is never wise to back yourself into a corner with no means of retreat. Cortes had done this when he burned his ships at Vera Cruz, but he was motivated by distrust of the resolve of his men. Whether this was also Houston's motive can only be guessed.

There was no recourse for either army but to fight. Santa Anna had chosen his camp poorly, hemmed in mostly by water and the Texans. Houston's choice was even worse. While enjoying a good defensive position, he now had water on three sides and the Mexicans in front.

Wharton, according to Labadie, was now going about the camp exuberantly proclaiming that the order to fight had been given at last.[42] It was now past three in the afternoon, unusually late to begin a battle. But the army assembled eagerly. Even as the Texans were now forming up for battle, Houston was hesitant, according to Mirabeau B. Lamar, the new colonel of cavalry. "Houston came to me and said, 'Col. Lamar, do you really think we ought to fight?'"[43]

Having decided by now that the Texans weren't going to attack, at least this day, the Mexicans were relaxing. There were no lookouts that the Texans could discern. Cos's men, exhausted by their overnight march, were sleeping. Most of Santa Anna's infantry, exhausted from spending most of the night constructing a makeshift barricade, were also asleep. Even the dictator himself was having a late siesta. Texas folklore has it that he was dallying amorously with a mulatto slave woman, Emily Morgan, found at the Groce plantation. Dubbed "the Yellow Rose of Texas," she supposedly was purposely distracting the dictator to help the Texans. There is no truth to this popular yarn.[44] Mexican cavalrymen were riding their horses bareback to and from the water. The Mexicans were literally about to be caught napping.

Whether or not he was making a virtue of necessity, Houston, after assigning each unit its place in the coming battle, now mounted a magnificent white stallion named Saracen, acquired from Groce while at his plantation. Both he and Rusk gave short speeches, ending with an unforgettable battle cry: "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!"

The determined little band now totaled 783: with about 33 left in camp, some as guards, some sick, 750 were now in battle array. The last hope of Texas moved forward to their date with destiny. It was now 4:30 in the afternoon.

The first inkling the Mexicans had of the Texan advance was when a bugler summoned Col. Pedro Delgado with a warning that the enemy was approaching. Delgado, hardly able to believe what he had heard, climbed atop an ammunition box to see for himself. The mile or so of high grass between the two positions partially concealed the silently approaching Texans, Houston on his white horse, in the lead. They were now within two hundred yards of the Mexican breastworks, a flimsy affair of boxes and baggage, and in the act of turning around and positioning their tiny cannon. Delgado, stunned, observed:

> I saw their formation was a mere line of one rank, and very extended. In their center was the Texas flag; on both wings they had two light cannons, well manned. Their cavalry was opposite our front, overlapping our left. In this disposition, yelling furiously, with a brisk fire of grape, muskets and rifles, they advanced resolutely upon our camp. There the utmost confusion prevailed.[45]

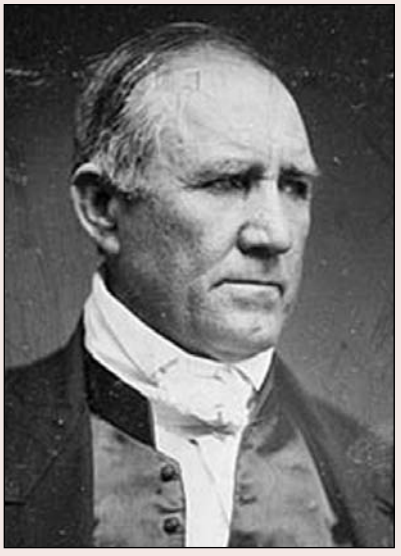
Halfway to the enemy breastworks Houston ordered a halt and commanded the men to fire. But the frontier army disobeyed. They reckoned the distance too far for effective fire. 'Fire away! God damn you, fire! Aren't you going to fire at all?" Houston roared.[46] In this moment of confusion Col. Rusk, at the top of his voice, shouted a countermand, "If we stop we are cut to pieces. Don't stop—go ahead—give them hell!"[47] The men obeyed Rusk, not Houston. Disobeying their commander-in-chief probably saved the Texans, for their ongoing rush prevented the Mexicans from firing the "Golden Standard" effectively and rallying. At this point one of the "twin sisters" had to cease firing, according to one of the gunners, Ben McCulloch, because Houston was prancing his horse right in front of the cannon.[48] "I thought it was very strange for him to be there for it was not the place for a sane general to be," Amasa Turner opinioned. "No good reason could be given for his being there."[49]

About this time, when the Texans were about 60 yards from the barricade, "Deaf" Smith came thundering along the line on a lathered horse shouting, "Vince's Bridge is down! Fight for your lives! Vince's Bridge is down!"[50] At 40 yards Saracen went down, hit by multiple bullets. At the barricade the Texans poured over, firing and reloading, though some, instead of reloading, used their rifles as clubs on the disorganized Mexicans, or their deadly Bowie knives. After an initial hasty resistance at the barricade, most of the Mexicans, particularly those who hadn't even been able to unstack their muskets, became panic-stricken and took flight. On both sides discipline broke down completely, and it was every man for himself.

"Once the Mexican soldier panics," Col. Delgado admitted ruefully, "there is no stopping him."[51] Among the first of the Mexicans to make a getaway was Santa Anna himself, the self-styled "Napoleon of the West." Mounting the finest horse, a black stallion also from Groce's plantation, he speedily outdistanced the other fugitives. A number of his staff were right behind him. Leaderless, the Mexicans, except for a few scattered pockets of resistance, fled in all directions. Many, unable to swim, bunched up at waterways, where they were cut down by shots from the Texans' well-aimed rifles, or brained with the butt end of the rifles and, not infrequently, fell to the Texans' well-honed Bowie knives.

Houston mounted a runaway Mexican cavalry horse caught by an aide and allegedly rejoined the fight, slashing at fleeing Mexicans with his saber. But, according to Amasa Turner, he hung back, not passing the Mexican camp.[52] As the struggle passed beyond the camp, Rusk and Wharton, the latter

Stephen Austin is one of the most underrated figures in Texas history. The problem with Austin was that he had not the glory-hogging nature of Houston. Houston himself referred to Austin as the true "father of Texas," while, for various reasons, Houston received the glory. None of the battles fought with Santa Anna during the War for Texas Independence could even remotely be credited to the leadership skills of Houston, while Austin, who was very well connected with the U.S. government, engaged in some engineering of the safety of the white population in the south from the threat of Mexicans and Indians.



ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Detractors Report a Strange Side to Sam Houston

Sam Houston (1793-1863) was born in Virginia and moved to the western frontier at an early age, where he lived among the Cherokees. He had no formal education but became surprisingly literate.

While living among the Cherokees, he drank so heavily he earned the name "Big Drunk."

Houston crossed the Red River into Mexican Texas on December 2, 1832. His motives for entering Texas have been the source of much speculation. Whether he did so simply as a land speculator, as an *agent provocateur* for American expansion intent on wresting Texas from Mexico, or as someone scheming to establish an independent nation, Houston saw Texas as his land of promise.

Houston and his men defeated Santa Anna's forces at the decisive battle of San Jacinto on the afternoon of April 21, 1836. During this engagement, Houston was wounded severely. The capture of Santa Anna the next day made the victory complete. Houston became forever enshrined as a member of the pantheon of Texas heroes and a symbol for the age.

On May 9, 1840, Houston married 21-year-old Margaret Moffette Lea of Marion, Alabama. A strict Baptist, Margaret served as a restraining influence on her husband and especially bridled his drinking.

Houston was famous for his penchant for dressing in women's clothing. This was apparently a practice acquired from the Cherokees, who liked to decorate their clothing with lace and fancy fabric accents. It has been reported that Houston wore lingerie on the outside of his regular clothing, a practice that was overlooked in the wake of his great military successes. Can any of our TBR readers tell us: Is there some truth to these reports about Houston or are they just propaganda?

—JOHN TIFFANY

described as "the keenest blade at San Jacinto,"[53] had now usurped Houston's authority and were exercising such direction as they could over the virtually out-of-control Texans.

In another of his questionable acts, Houston, now on his third horse and with a bullet in his left ankle (that it was a copper ball created some suspicion it came from one of his own men), called for retreat to be sounded on the drum. None obeyed. "Parade, men, parade!" he commanded futilely. "Halt! Glory enough has been gained this day, and blood enough has been shed. . . . Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Gentlemen! I applaud your bravery but damn your manners."[54]

Again Rusk countermanded him. "Your order, general, cannot be obeyed. . . . No, it is not enough while the enemy is in sight."[55]

"Have I a friend in this world?" Houston asked bitterly.[56] He was fearful that other Mexican reinforcements might arrive while the Texans were in total disorganization. In his state of nerves, he thought that had actually happened when a column of Mexican prisoners was seen approaching from about a half mile away, guarded by Texans. Thinking they were Filisola's men, he threw up his hands in despair, crying, "All is lost! All is lost! My God, all is lost!"[57]

Followed by some of this staff, he then rode back to the Texan bivouac. Captain Amasa Turner, whose company had been designated to guard the Mexican camp to prevent looting, observed, "At the time he left he appeared the most distressed crazy creature I ever saw. He did not appear to have one particle of sense left." [58] Such was the role of Sam Houston at San Jacinto.

The entire battle lasted only about 18 minutes. It was, in truth, won by its spunky rank and file, despite their general. But he got the acclaim.

The bitterness of most of the officers and men who served in the campaign was perhaps best summed up by Capt. Jesse Billingsley, who was wounded at San Jacinto. "Houston is the basest of all men, as he has, by willfully lying, attempted to rob that little band of men of their well earned honors on the battlefield of San Jacinto. He assumed to himself credit that was due to others."[59]

Interim President Burnet called Houston "the prince of humbugs."[60]

But their voices were drowned out by the swarm of newcomers who poured into Texas after San Jacinto. Soon the newcomers outnumbered the original Texans. All had absorbed an image of Sam Houston from reading newspaper accounts in the United States, which universally praised him as "the Sword of San Jacinto."[61] He was in their uncritical eyes the savior of Texas. In the election held September 5, 1836, he was swept into office as president of the new Republic of Texas. He received 5,119 votes over only 587 for Stephen F. Austin, whom even Houston was later to concede was truly "the Father of Texas."[62] ❖

BRUCE MARSHALL is an award-winning author/artist whose work has been internationally published and exhibited. His specialty is the history of his region, Texas, the South, the Southwest and Mexico. A fourth-generation Texan, he lives with his wife Ann near Austin.

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[20]Courtney, *After the Alamo*, 78; Coleman, *op. cit.*, 27.
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[23]Yoakum, *History of Texas*, 305; Nevin, *The Texans*, 52.
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MARCH/APRIL 2004: Old Hickory and what he believed. There is no question that Andrew Jackson was one of America's greatest presidents. But what did he really stand for? His basic policy ideas and prophetic utterances can be found in his neglected farewell address, brought to you here in full. Issue also includes great articles on: The rampant decline of South Africa since white rule ended; The fraud of Iraq War II; A speech from Adolf Hitler lays out his beliefs about the importance of Christianity to his people—and himself; The massacre of the Scots at Culloden Moor; A speech from America-first patriot Charles Lindbergh lays out his basic case against foreign interventions by the U.S. military; What is Germanophobia and where did it come from?; Florentine Rost van Tonningen, wife of murdered nationalist Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, gives her heart-wrenching account of what happened to nationalists in Holland after WWII; Ancient caucasoid skeletons found in America challenge "Native" American history; Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle remembers Hitler in 1936.

MAY/JUNE 2004: Adolf Hitler's inspirational speeches at Nuremberg. This is not an article about the so-called "trial" of Nazi war criminals in 1945-46, but rather a triumphal piece about the ability of Adolf Hitler to mobilize an entire country. His rallies at Nuremberg inspired the German people and are still greatly admired by public speakers today. Also includes these notable articles: The actual text of Hitler's declaration of war on America; Charles Lindbergh on war and neutrality; The ring of deadly Marxist spies and traitors working against the U.S. and Britain and known as the Cambridge Apostles; A defense of Josef Mengele; The political agenda behind the Rhodes Scholarships; How the Rockefellers gained control over America's independent oil companies; A defense of the gold standard and an exposé on the Federal Reserve; A two-part series on the Israeli attack on the *U.S.S. Liberty* in which 34 U.S. sailors and Marines were murdered; Founding Father John Adams in his own words; The subversive philosophy of Antonio Gramsci.

JULY/AUGUST 2004: Should Adolf Hitler have won the Nobel Peace Prize? Despite propaganda to the contrary, Hitler sought peace with England and sought an alliance with her. Further, Hitler sought a disarmament treaty with both England and France and did everything else one could do to avert World War II. Here's the true story. Issue also contains key articles on: Hitler's progressive social reforms; The communists' policy of brutal, terroristic rapine when invading Western countries during WWII; The sense of betrayal U.S. doughboys felt after their return to America; The war of the elites on today's white male; The amazing astronomical knowledge of the ancient Egyptians and their ability to predict the appearance of cometary bodies; The new American imperial primacy; A Revisionist look at anti-communist Joseph P. McCarthy; The peasant in old Russia had it better than you thought; How Harry Truman got the White House; Homegrown American megalithic mystery: Coral Castle.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2004: Mythos of J.R.R. Tolkien. What exactly was Tolkien getting at with his Lord of the Rings trilogy? What was his basic political and moral stance that led him to construct such a fantasy world? This essay provides some hints. This issue also includes amazing articles on: The history of the fight against usury from many civilizations; The secret history of the Panama Canal; The latest revelations concerning the enigmatic Nazca Lines of South America; Explanatory essay on Dostoevsky's *Notes from Underground* from a nationalist perspective; Integration, nationalism, ethnic identity and urban renewal; St. Cyprian of Carthage and his views on the Jewish problem; The fight between church and state; What has become of America's Christian republic?; Father John Ryan attacks Father Charles Coughlin for his anti-intervention stance: a history of their famed 1930s debates; The five Allied invasions of France during the WWII era; Who really created Old Glory?

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2004: Was George Washington our 11th president? Famed Southern Revisionist Vance Beaudreau provides us here with a paper on the Articles of Confederation. His contention that Washington was not the first president stems from the Southern respect toward the Articles, a document that more faithfully remains loyal to the traditions of American practice than the Federalist-penned Constitution allegedly in force today. This issue also contains eye-opening articles on: Authentic history of life in the Third Reich; The mock trials of Nuremberg: a compendium of quotations; Napoleon and Hitler both fought the bankers; The torpedo that sunk Germany; Alexis de Tocqueville and his remembrances of American democracy; Twelve new Pearl Harbor facts; Intrigues of the Grand Orient; Eurasianism and the fight against terror; Englishman Oswald Mosley and his fascist views; Tiwanaku: world's oldest city; Florence Nightingale: social reformer.

Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge by phone or pay by mail with form on page 80.

CIA Wants Nazis Kept Secret

As reported in *The Chicago Tribune* in February of 2005, the Senate voted to permit more time for the declassification of CIA documents that deal with the treatment of Nazi "war criminals" coming into the United States. For reasons not made public, the CIA has fought the declassification procedure, which so far has netted over 1 million pages. Recently, though, the CIA has reversed its position due to criticism that the agency was merely acting to protect itself and its hiring of Nazi "war criminals" to work for the CIA after World War II.

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Canadian Thought Police

Recently, a strongly nationalist e-mail list edited by Michael Santomauro was legally challenged by the Canadian Jewish Congress. The man writing the letter, Bernie Farber, wrote Mr. Santomauro: "I will ask our office to determine the location of your host. If there is any Canadian connection a report of willfully promoting hatred (a criminal offense in Canada) will be submitted to legal authorities." Canada already has laws in place against open discussion of the Holocaust.

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Kennewick Bones Will Be Studied

Some good news: After a legal battle lasting over a decade, the Indian tribes who have been trying to prevent a study of Kennewick man have suffered a defeat. It seems that scientific study will proceed. The summer of 2005 may be the first time scientists will be able to study the 9,400 -year-old skeleton. The legal battle has not been over "tribal rights," but is solely a worry that Kennewick may be white, completely upsetting the mythology the establishment has been pushing for years about colonization of the Americas. If Kennewick man is indeed Caucasoid (and by all accounts he is) then this will be a notable defeat for half-baked establishment history and a triumph for Revisionism.

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Memory Lapse

Could it be true? A group of radical Zionists calling themselves the International Society for Sephardic Progress conducted a poll that concluded that 63% of Americans could not identify the Auschwitz camp. Further, a BBC study found that, in Britain, 45% could not identify the camp. We find this hard to believe. Could the Holocaust promoters be readying another major propaganda blitz upon the American public, and using fake poll numbers as an excuse?

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Death Knell of the Fed?

This may be too amazing to be true. An organization called J.A.I.L. has published a brief essay detailing the particulars of the landmark Minnesota court decision *Justice Martin v. Mahoney* on December 7, 1968. It began over a mortgage acquired at the First National Bank of Montgomery, Minnesota, by Jerome Daly and the eventual seizure of the property by the county sheriff. During the course of the subsequent court case, the defendant, Daly, questioning the head of the bank, Lawrence Morgan, forced him to admit that banks create money "out of thin air." Once that was admitted, and admitted as normal banking practice, the judge, Martin V. Mahoney, speaking for the jury, declared the mortgage in question to be void, as well as the seizure of the property. The property was returned to the owner. Mahoney turned up dead less than six months later in what was officially termed a "fishing accident," though the coroner's report said his body was pumped with poison. The case concluded that the value of the mortgage, $14,000, was created by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minnesota simply through a note in a ledger. The judge made reference to the fact that there is no authority that provides the bank with the power to do this. If the value of the mortgage was in reality $0, then the borrower owes the bank $0. Will the Federal Reserve Act now be declared null and void?

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Codreanu's Stamp of Approval

Corneliu Codreanu has been featured recently on a set of Romanian stamps, bring forth howls from the likely sources. *Linn's Stamp News*, sent in by one of our subscribers, carried a story by Rick Miller, who, though likely an expert on stamps, is historically inept when it comes to Romania. Regardless, Romania, one of the countries worst off after communism, being ruled almost entirely by criminal gangs, anti-Jewish feeling is very deep. We hope that further displays of courage are shown throughout the former eastern bloc, where Zionists rule unhampered, almost completely by force and fraud.

Winnie's Gas Problem

Who was the first to use poison gas in Iraq? The average American would say "Saddam Hussein." No, the average American would be wrong. The answer is Britain's Winston Churchill. He was colonial secretary and secretary for war and air, and he authorized the Royal Air Force to use mustard gas against rebellious Kurds in Iraq and Pashtuns in Afghanistan.

Hermann Goering's Escape from the Gallows . . .

Herbert Lee Stivers, a retired sheet metal worker from southern California, has come forward to claim that he was the one who gave Hermann Goering a suicide capsule just hours before his execution. It seems that Mr. Stivers was taken by a local girl who showed a flirtatious interest in him. The girl convinced Stivers, who was a private in the Army and assigned to guard the prisoner, to take a few notes to Goering inside a fountain pen. The third time, a capsule was inside the pen, and Goering escaped the gallows. Mr. Stivers maintains that his daughter urged him to come forward to "take his place in history." Stivers claims he did not know what was hidden inside the pen.

Goering and Hess at the Nuremberg Trials.

Inside the Mind of Ulick Varange

One Who Knew Him Remembers the Real Francis Parker Yockey

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY (*nom de plume:* Ulick Varange) was found dead in Cell 6 of the San Francisco city jail early in the morning of June 17, 1960. He was 43 years old and had died of a dose of potassium cyanide. This presents us with the last of many mysteries surrounding his life, his death and his legacy. The author of this piece, apart from being a well-known and talented author, was a personal friend of Yockey. Our recent focus on the works of Yockey (TBR issues #1 and #2 of 2005) have created so much comment from readers, we feel this eyewitness to this enigmatic personality quite appropriate.

BY PETER J. HUXLEY-BLYTHE

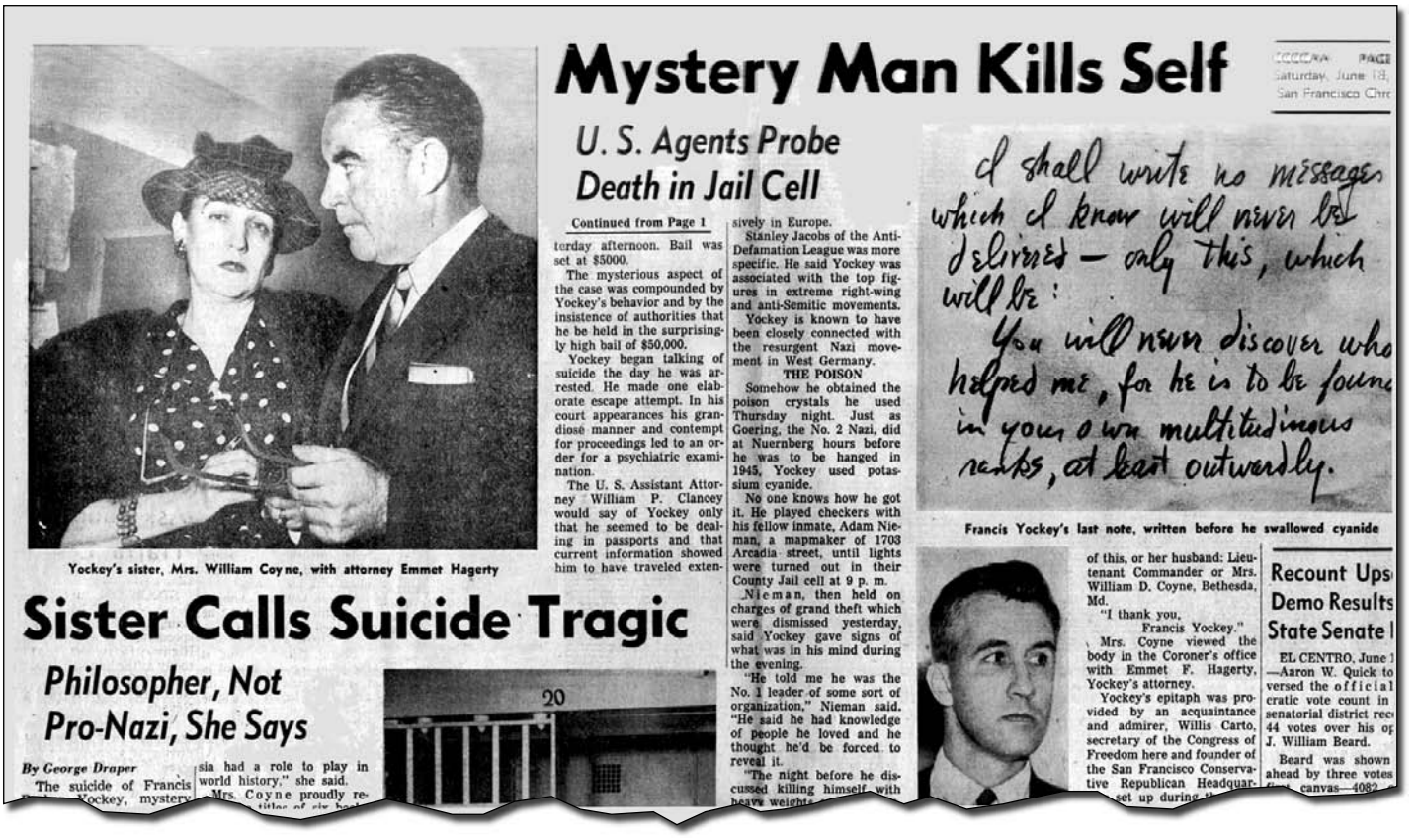
It is known that after Francis Parker Yockey was arrested by two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Oakland, California, on June 6, 1960, and taken to the San Francisco prison where he was given a full and thorough body search, there was no evidence of him having a potassium cyanide pill on or about his person. He was also searched regularly throughout the 11 days he spent in prison, and his visitors had no opportunity to touch him or pass anything to him as was later claimed by the local FBI. In fact, Willis A. Carto, who visited Yockey on June 10, 1960, described how strict the security was as far as Yockey was concerned, "And as I peered through the thick screens of the San Francisco Jail, and made out the indefinite shape on the other side, that tenth day of June, 1960, I knew I would have to help the prisoner."[1]

In view of this very strict security, the questions that still remain unanswered after 44 years are: "Where did Yockey get the lethal cyanide pill from? Did he have a political ally among the prison staff who brought the pill into his cell for him? Did a member of the prison staff, on orders from his superiors, give Yockey the pill in order that he be silenced before he could reveal, at any future trial, facts embarrassing to the U.S. government? Or had he outwitted the prison staff and managed to secrete the pill, despite the body search and regular unexpected searches?"

He was important according to a government source. "This man is not a small fish. This is a man we are very, very interested in."[2] Stanley Jacobs of the San Francisco Jewish Anti-Defamation League went on to publicly announce that Yockey was a "top fascist" who was both "pro-Russian and anti-American."[3] And even though he was an important prisoner, no real attempt was ever made to ascertain just how he managed to obtain the lethal pill.

According to Kevin Coogan in his Yockey biography, *Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International*[4] there might have been an Israel connection. Coogan found, during his research for his book an item from the *San Francisco Chronicle,* dated July 21, 1964. Columnist Herb Caen wrote that a private detective, who turned out to be H. Allen Gilstein, was "almost ready to close in on the man who smuggled in the cyanide" for Yockey. As he researched this piece further Coogan discovered that Gilstein had close links to the Israeli Mossad intelligence organization.

Although there still are some people who believe that Yockey was "removed"—deliberately killed—this theory was not



Mystery Man Kills Self

U. S. Agents Probe Death in Jail Cell

Continued from Page 1

terday afternoon. Bail was set at $5000.

The mysterious aspect of the case was compounded by Yockey's behavior and by the insistence of authorities that he be held in the surprisingly high bail of $50,000.

Yockey began talking of suicide the day he was arrested. He made one elaborate escape attempt. In his court appearances his grandiose manner and contempt for proceedings led to an order for a psychiatric examination.

The U. S. Assistant Attorney William P. Clancey would say of Yockey only that he seemed to be dealing in passports and that current information showed him to have traveled extensively in Europe.

Stanley Jacobs of the Anti-Defamation League was more specific. He said Yockey was associated with the top figures in extreme right-wing and anti-Semitic movements.

Yockey is known to have been closely connected with the resurgent Nazi movement in West Germany.

THE POISON

Somehow he obtained the poison crystals he used Thursday night. Just as Goering, the No. 2 Nazi, did at Nuernberg hours before he was to be hanged in 1945, Yockey used potassium cyanide.

No one knows how he got it. He played checkers with his fellow inmate, Adam Nieman, a mapmaker of 1703 Arcadia street, until lights were turned out in their County Jail cell at 9 p. m.

Nieman, then held on charges of grand theft which were dismissed yesterday, said Yockey gave signs of what was in his mind during the evening.

"He told me he was the No. 1 leader of some sort of organization," Nieman said. "He said he had knowledge of people he loved and he thought he'd be forced to reveal it.

"The night before he discussed killing himself with heavy weights

I shall write no messages which I know will never be delivered — only this, which will be:

You will never discover who helped me, for he is to be found in your own multitudinous ranks, at least outwardly.

Francis Yockey's last note, written before he swallowed cyanide

Yockey's sister, Mrs. William Coyne, with attorney Emmet Hagerty

Sister Calls Suicide Tragic

Philosopher, Not Pro-Nazi, She Says

By George Draper

The suicide of Francis Yockey, mystery

sia had a role to play in world history," she said.

Mrs. Coyne proudly re-

of this, or her husband: Lieutenant Commander or Mrs. William D. Coyne, Bethesda, Md.

"I thank you,

Francis Yockey."

Mrs. Coyne viewed the body in the Coroner's office with Emmet F. Hagerty, Yockey's attorney.

Yockey's epitaph was provided by an acquaintance and admirer, Willis Carto, secretary of the Congress of Freedom here and founder of the San Francisco Conservative Republican Headquar-

set up during

Recount Ups Demo Results State Senate

EL CENTRO, June 1 —Aaron W. Quick to versed the official cratic vote count in senatorial district rec 44 votes over his op J. William Beard.

Beard was shown ahead by three votes canvas—4082

accepted by his close friend and political ally, H. Keith Thompson, who went on record in 1962, "Yockey took his own life in a prison cell, rather than run the risk of being, 'through torture,' forced to reveal his operations with the European Liberation Front, a group doing a job for Moscow among European rightists."[5] Even if Thompson was correct in his assertion, the mystery remains—where did he get the pill?

Yockey's death was not the only mystery, because, even during his lifetime, he was and still is, very much a man of mystery. He has been called many names, among them, a "national Bolshevik," a "roast-beef nazi" (Brown [nazi] on the outside but Red on the inside), the "anti-American American," a nazi, a communist, an anti-Semite and a nazi and communist spy, to name but a few of the more printable epithets. However, his name and what he wrote, particularly in his book *Imperium,* are still the subject of much discussion and debate among the defenders of the New European Imperium, those people who still have the Spirit of Europe in them.

And it is in view of this continued debate that some 40 years after his death I felt the time had come to reappraise and to re-evaluate Yockey, his work and his ideas.

As I had known Yockey in the very early days of the European Imperium Struggle, soon after the end of World War II, and that for a time I had opposed what he was doing, I knew that my reappraisal would be a very personalized one, but taking my personal involvement into account, I have tried to stick to the facts.

After the above preamble I can go back to the beginning, to the time when and where I first met Yockey. This was in London in 1948, at the second large meeting of the newly launched Union Movement (UM), an organization founded by the late

It should be in no way a surprise that one of America's most astute political theorists should have died in obscurity in prison, apparently after taking a cyanide pill. There should be nothing surprising that, at the very same time, the Rockefeller foundation was funding the likes of Herbert Marcuse and Ted Adorno, architects of the Frankfurt School of "cultural communism." When pro-white theorists like Yockey die in prison, while communists are feted and funded by the most powerful elements in American life, what does that tell one? Was America's power elite implicitly telling the world that the United States was basically a "softer" version of Karl Marx's paradise? Has anything changed today? Why is it that communists can roam freely in American life, receive a lucrative tenured position at "prestigious" universities, while nationalists and racialists work at the very fringes of the fringes of American life? The very last place that one should look for real criticism is in the American university system, where Marxism, whether of the hard or soft variety, rules the day, and has the muscle to enforce its rule. The fate of Yockey is proof of that. Above, a newspaper clipping from contemporary reports on the Yockey suicide. At left, author and historian Peter J. Huxley-Blythe, a friend of Yockey and the author of this article as well as his *tour de force*, *The East Came West*.

Sir Oswald Mosley, who, before World War II, had founded in the early 1930s the British Union of Fascists (BUF). On May 23, 1940, Mosley was imprisoned, without trial, under the Defence of the Realm Act, Section 18b, because the government of the day felt that the nearly 800 members of the BUF, including a young teenager who was removed from his boarding school, might aid the enemy, i.e. Nazi Germany. He was imprisoned for three years without any charges being laid against him, a forerunner of what is happening today under the same guise, that of defending democracy against terrorism.

In November 1943, Oswald and his wife, Lady Diana Mosley, were released from prison but placed under house arrest until the war was over. And this stigma—this smear—still lingers on in Britain right up to the present day, namely that Mosley and his men were potential fifth-columnists (traitors), and various versions of the culture-distorted "history" of Britain during World War II continue to spread this canard. Of course, there is never any mention in these "alternative histories," which are presented as "facts," that the first two British airmen in the Royal Air Force to be killed on September 4, two days after the British declaration of war on September 3, 1939, were sergeants George T. Brocking, aged 22 years, and Kenneth G. Day, aged 20 years old. They were both former members of the British Union of Fascists. They were killed during a bombing raid on the German fleet in Kiel harbor and were the first of many former BUF men who fought and died while serving in the British army, navy and air force.

A private detective, H. Allen Gilstein, was "almost ready to close in on the man who smuggled in the cyanide" for Yockey. Coogan later discovered that Gilstein had close links to the Mossad.

The first time I met Yockey was when I was introduced to him by Anthony (Tony) Gannon from Manchester, England. Tony had a long history in British fascism. As a boy he had joined the BUF in 1935 and as he got older he became an important fascist public speaker in the north of England. He had been arrested, like Mosley, in June 1940, and held without trial for six months. After the war he founded the Imperial Defence League, one of numerous Mosley-oriented organizations that eventually merged into Union Movement (UM). Union Movement was meant to be a political movement, which went beyond the old nation-state fascism of prewar Europe, and aimed to create a new political-economic bloc with the slogan of "Europe a nation."

Both Mosley and Yockey had most probably found the ethos of the European Imperium in those who had served in the Waffen SS, because toward the end of the war in Europe it had in its ranks men from all the European countries, including some from the United States who still had the Spirit of Europe in them,[6] fighting together for Europe. Mosley largely confirmed this in his autobiography, *My Life*[7], when he wrote, ". . . young Germans fresh from the army, and particularly from the SS regiments, were passionately European and entirely supported my advanced European ideas." Unfortunately the latter part of this Mosley statement was largely self-glorifying, because the slogan of "*Pour l'Europe*" was widely used in all Waffen SS recruiting posters throughout Europe long before he emerged as a would-be post-war political figure.

Yockey, for his part, had been an America Firster as a young man and was opposed to the United States getting involved in what, before Pearl Harbor, was seen to be a "foreign war" that had nothing to do with America. However, in May 1942, he joined the U.S. Army, but by the end of that year he apparently decided he had had enough of being in a war that he did not agree with and successfully faked a "nervous breakdown."[8] Early in 1943 he was honorably discharged from the Army and returned to his professional career as a lawyer.

After World War II he was a part the U.S. War Crimes Tribunal based in Wiesbaden, Germany; a system set up to hound down and prosecute those Germans that the U.S. government saw as "guilty men." And it was this latter experience, and the part played by Jewish headhunters, many of whom were in U.S. Army uniforms but were former refugees from Nazi Germany, that led him to a confrontation with Mr. Justice Jackson, the leading American on the U.S. War Crimes Commission. He told Justice Jackson that he "was disgusted with the crooked and illegal procedures being followed to secure convictions of those charged, in a complete negation of justice."[9] The outcome was that Yockey was "fired." What he witnessed during this period, and afterward, also contributed to him becoming an ardent European and extremely anti-American. Although, having written that, it is necessary to look at what he wrote on this subject in a letter to Wolfgang Sarg dated January 24, 1953, and date-lined Beirut, Lebanon, "You state that I was 'converted' to what you call 'authoritarian European nationalism' in Europe. The fact is that my doctrine, which principles are entirely superpersonal, is called 'Imperium,' and that I arrived at its fundamentals in the year 1936, before I ever visited Europe."[10]

What is a fact is that what the United States's various authorities in Europe were doing, together with its hirelings, other U.S. allies, did alienate him even further.

First, there was the Western Allies approving of 15 million ethnic Germans being expelled or driven from Eastern Europe by revengeful enemies, millions of who were either killed or starved to death as a result of this process, a process now considered to be a major international crime against humanity and rightfully called "genocide."[11]

Next, were the Allied Military War Crime Trials of German officers whose only crime had been that of carrying out the orders given by their superior officers. In this respect, every veteran of any navy, army or air force knows that to disobey an order from a senior officer in a time of war can lead to a summary field court-martial and execution. Be that as it may, at the end of World War II, members of the German armed forces were found guilty for fulfilling the legitimate orders they had been given.[12]

There were still more atrocities of which Yockey knew. With

the defeat of Germany, millions of German soldiers were herded out to open fields and tens of thousands starved to death, died of exposure or of sickness by the American, French and British authorities. The actual numbers have been documented, and never refuted, by the Canadian writer James Bacque, in his book *Other Losses.*[13]

Another ploy used in respect of German POWs was to discharge them from the German armed forces, which meant that they lost their Prisoner of War status, and ceased to be covered by the Geneva Convention covering the treatment of POWs. Due to this highly questionable treatment, the German former POWs were subsequently referred to as being members of "Disarmed Enemy Forces" (DEF).

There were also known cases of POWs/DEFs being kept in wire cages and deprived of food. This seemed to be a regular method employed by the U.S. authorities because it even happened to the American poet and writer, Ezra Pound, when he was handed over to the U.S. Army in Italy, because he had broadcast over Radio Rome to the American people during the war. He was "arrested" by two Red partisans at his home in Rapallo in April 1945, and, according to Nicholas Farrell, "the American military authorities held him in an open-air cage in a prison camp in Pisa for three weeks, only transferring him to the prison hospital when he was near death."[14]

Was this the start of it all? Once it was established that Stalin was the judge of the Third Reich, it was not too much of a stretch to believe that Stalinism and Marxism were moral, legitimate systems of rule, ones that the U.S. should emulate as much as possible. Torture, mutilation and brainwashing techniques were used extensively during the Nuremberg trials (shown above). Pat Morse, who addressed TBR's Third International Conference on Authentic History in 2002, is the last surviving veteran of the trials, and he has confirmed, through his personal participation, what the historical and political establishment has refused to, namely the fraud of the trials themselves, and the widespread use of torture. See upper right, Herman Goering sits with a pose of unconcern next to Rudolf Hess. Goering knew the verdict before the trial started. He poisoned himself rather than face the hangman.

In addition to all this, parts of the iniquitous *Morgenthau Plan* were implemented. This plan, formulated by wartime Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, and approved by both President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill at the Quebec Conference in 1944, aimed at "asset stripping" German industry and reducing Germany to an agrarian society. German heavy industry was to be dismantled or destroyed as a collective punishment of the German people. In addition, all the coal mines were to be blown up. Fortunately, only a part of the full plan was implemented, but to quote *The Veale File, Volume 1: Advance to Barbarism,* "An enormous amount of wanton destruction was systematically carried out. . . ."[15]

Yockey's anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism were further inflamed by Jewish soldiers, serving in the British army in the Jewish Brigade, acting without orders from the British High Command, going into Allied occupied Europe and killing those Germans who they thought warranted death because of the way they had treated Jews. This secret gang of assassins was called *Nokmim,* and they ". . . located and identified an estimated 'several hundred' ex-Gestapo and surrendered SS officers."[16] Of course the brigade had no mandate for these murders, other than that of their own Jewish officers, but knowledge of what they were doing was widespread in the Allied High Command. This has been confirmed in the book *The Jewish Brigade,*[17] where the author, Morris Beckman, gives details on page 110 of a visit from the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis, where he talked to the brigade's CO who told him that the brigade had a free hand to do what it thought fit, but if any of its men were arrested on these illegal revenge missions they could not claim they were acting under Allied orders.

Shortly after the war in Europe Yockey saw how Jewish ter-

rorists killed British soldiers, in what was then Palestine, soldiers who were trying to control the immigration of vast numbers of European Jews who were being encouraged by the Zionists to get to Palestine by any means possible, in their determination to establish the Zionist state of Israel. The Jewish terrorists' actions included, amongst many others, the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in July 1946, which killed some 200 people. Also in July 1946, two British sergeants, Martin and Paice, were kidnapped, tortured and then hanged from a eucalyptus tree with what appeared to be piano wire. The men's bodies were booby-trapped with explosives so that if the people who cut them down were not very careful they would also be killed or maimed for their humanitarian action. It was reported that a notice was affixed to one of the dead men that read, "This is the sentence of Irgun's high tribunal."

The Irgun Evai Leumi was one of the two major Jewish terrorist organizations of the time, the other being the notorious Stern gang. One of the leaders of Irgun was Menachem Begin, a man who later became the prime minister of Israel. One of the leaders of the Stern gang was Yitzhak Shamir, who also became a prime minister of Israel.

One of the terrorist leaders of Irgun was Menachem Begin. One of the terrorist leaders of the Stern gang was Yitzhak Shamir. Both men later became prime ministers of the state of Israel.

These were not isolated incidents of Jewish terrorism; there were many others. In fact it could be said that the state of Israel was largely achieved through acts of continuous outright terrorism. However, what happened on September 17, 1948, horrified the entire civilized world.

A four-man terrorist unit assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte, a member of the Swedish royal family, who had been asked by the United States to try and resolve the conflict in Palestine between the Arabs and Israelis, and try to stop Jewish terrorism which by that time had killed some 200 British soldiers and 90 police officers, not to mention all the Palestinian Arabs who had been exterminated.

In his first report, dated September 16, 1948, Count Bernadotte said that the United Nations should announce, "the right of the Arab refugees to return to their homes in Jewish controlled territory at the earliest possible date." The next day he was assassinated in Jerusalem.

Yitzhak Shamir, a leader of the Stern Gang, ordered that Bernadotte be killed by a four-man team led by one Meir Zetler, although the man who killed him was one Yeshoshua Cohen.

It is of interest to note that in February 1949, five months after this particular atrocity, Cohen and the others were released under a general amnesty by the Israeli government of the day, and then-Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion is reported to have said privately, when discussing Count Bernadotte's murder, "as long as Bernadotte was alive, the UN was against us, except Russia."[18] All of these events in Europe, and the rape of Palestine, confirmed and cemented Yockey's early attitude as a vigorous opponent of American and Allied policy in Europe and his anti-Zionism.

With earlier events having influenced him, Yockey arrived in Britain to see Mosley and, according to A. Raven-Thomson who was secretary of Union Movement, Yockey actually joined Union Movement "at the time of its formation in 1948."[19] In fact he was for a time a paid employee of UM, whose job was to foster good relations with those Germans who believed in the new spirit of Europe.

My own background was that I had served in the Royal Navy in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Far Eastern theaters of war. Mine was a definite case of "my country, right or wrong," because throughout the war years I believed, and did not hesitate to say so, that we were fighting the wrong enemy. Toward the very end of the war in the Far East and the Pacific Theaters of Operations, I was serving at a shore-base, *HMS Highflyer,* in Trincomalee, in what was then called Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, and by chance I found a book written by Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. From the early 1920s the count had advocated that Europe should unite. The book rang a bell deep inside me and it was when I finished reading his book that I became an English-European and have remained so ever since.

I left the Royal Navy in October 1947, and joined Union Movement shortly after it was formed and became deeply involved as a speaker at various venues around the country. However, I became disillusioned with Mosley, having discovered that he was not the same man he had been before the war. Perhaps his time in prison and house arrest had "put his personal fire out," and that would be understandable. But if "the fire had gone out" I thought he should not have tried to lead a European political movement. Another important factor in my disillusionment was that he was a supporter of Europe's continued military occupation and domination by Washington. I felt that he appeared to apologize for pre-war fascism instead of talking about the good things that it had accomplished and then proceed to build on that for the new, free, united Europe. Finally, there was his failure to loudly defend, at least in my view, those former members of the British Union of Fascists who had fought and died while serving in the British armed forces and those living members of the armed forces who had fought believing in the mythical "Atlantic Charter" [see page 69] that promised freedom to all people rather the revenge policy that was then being pursued.

I left Union Movement in 1949 and began to try and form a League of National Ex-Servicemen of all European countries. My first step was to try and organize a National Ex-Servicemen's Conference in the Republic of Ireland, and I invited veterans of the armed forces from all the European countries who believed in Europe and believed that we should all unite and emerge as the most powerful political force in Europe

It was at this juncture that I contacted Tony Gannon again and he told me what had happened since I left the Union Movement. Yockey was allegedly dismissed by Mosley, or at least

this is what is recorded in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on Yockey and repeated by Mosley followers, and the reasons given in this version of the story for his dismissal were that Mosley found him to be virulently anti-American and anti-Jewish. Also, in the case of a real shooting war breaking out between the United States and the USSR, Yockey advocated that Europe and the people of Europe should remain neutral, a point of view that was not acceptable to Mosley.

The other account of the Yockey-Mosley breach has appeared in Coogan's recent Yockey biography[20] when he quoted Elsa Dewette, Yockey's girlfriend, as saying that Yockey left Mosley because he was completely disillusioned by him.

The exact reasons why Yockey left the Union Movement, are purely academic. But what is important is that he did leave, together with Gannon and Guy Chesham.

At this point in time I met Yockey again, this time at Gannon's home on Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, England, and Yockey and Tony told me that they had started, under Yockey's guidance, the European Liberation Front (ELF). I was very impressed by its aims and I joined them. In fact, I was the first editor of *Frontfighter*, the monthly newsletter of the ELF, and remained editor until I was recalled to serve in the Royal Navy again as a result of the Korean War.

The policy of the ELF was then vociferously anti-communist Russia and anti-America. It was also anti-Jewish/Zionist and the power wielded by the Jewish/Zionist cabals in Washington and Moscow.

It was during the time when I was editor of *Frontfighter* that Yockey returned to the United States and addressed a convention held in Los Angeles, California, organized by the Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith and his Christian Nationalist Crusade. He had a magnificent ELF flag made in silk especially for that occasion, and he was very proud of it. His speech was virulently anti-American and anti-Jewish, and the audience failed to appreciate his anti-American stance. Following his return to his beloved Europe, Tony Gannon asked him how he got on at the convention. His answer was, "Some Christian stole the flag."

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As the post-war U.S. military, political and financial stranglehold on Europe tightened there was an idea filtering out of fragmented Germany to the effect that Stalin had been forced to

The assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte was one of the most despicable acts of the post-World War II era. It shocked and disgusted the world but was in fact just one of many acts of bloody murder carried out by the Jewish terrorist Stern Gang of Yitzhak Shamir (pictured left), a future prime minster of Israel. During WWII, the highly respected Bernadotte had directed the exchange of disabled British, American and German soldiers. From 1945 to 1948, Bernadotte worked for the Red Cross and in 1946 became chairman of the Swedish Red Cross. Beginning in June 1945, he organized the Swedish Red Cross relief effort in the British-occupied zone of Germany and from 1946 in all occupation zones in Berlin—trying to get food and medical relief for starving German children (above right). His attempts to bring the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries into the Red Cross network failed, however, despite trips in 1947 to Poland, Romania, Hungary and Austria. By that time, he was considered one of the leading figures in the international Red Cross movement. (Above left he is shown in 1945 meeting with Bishop Eivind Berggrav.) Bernadotte dared to report in September of 1948 that the UN should announce "the right of Arab refugees to return to their homes in Jewish controlled territory at the earliest possible date." The day after saying that, this brave humanitarian was assassinated in Jerusalem.

change his communist policy due to what had happened during the Soviet-German war when the Russian people initially deserted him and communism and that he had become a Russian national socialist. For those who accepted this alleged change as a fact, it was suggested that now Stalin was a national socialist, a Russian nazi, and against the Zionist-Jewish cabal in Washington, he should be supported in the struggle against the United States. Yockey accepted this line. He felt that the United States was a far greater menace to Europe than the Soviet Union and, in any case, if the Red Army were to occupy Europe it would be easier to ultimately eject them than to expel the U.S. financial-Zionist global octopus that was already beginning to exploit and throttle Europe.

After the 14 Czech communist leaders, 13 of whom were Jews, were put on trial in Prague in late 1952, charged with treason, espionage, sabotage etc. [TBR January/February 2005 contains Yockey's personal view of this matter—Ed.], Yockey became convinced that this, and other purging of Jewish communists in other East European communist countries, was "a declaration of war by Russia on the American Jewish leadership."

Yockey became convinced that this, and other purging of Jewish communists in other East European communist countries, was a declaration of war by Russia on the American Jewish leadership.

I disagreed with Yockey in his belief. I maintained and believed that the patriots of the United States were stronger than they actually were, and that they would quite quickly oust the financial-Zionist octopus then in power in Washington, D.C. When that occurred I believed the new patriotic American government would set about freeing the world from communism and stop trying to foster a form of pseudo-International Socialism dependent upon the U.S.A. In this respect I was totally and utterly wrong and Yockey was right. For the anti-Europe U.S. government and the culture-distorters pulling the governmental strings were far stronger and far more lethal than any plague or pestilence the world has ever experienced and the American patriots far weaker and more divided than I could have ever imagined. (For those who wish to see where Yockey stood in the Stalin versus Washington conflict in 1955 I would suggest they hunt down a booklet entitled, *Kto Kovo (Who-Kills-Whom): An Analysis of the World Power Struggle* written by two Yockey supporters, C.F. Weiss and H. Keith Thompson, Le Blanc Publications, NY.)

Now, at this juncture, in the fall, 2004, the time has come to re-evaluate the work of Francis Parker Yockey, and this is not easy because he was a very rare breed of man. He was a far-sighted political philosopher. His magnum opus was *Imperium* and he was a political activist feared by Washington bureaucrats and pursued by the FBI, the CIA and many other foreign intelligence organizations.

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It was in *Imperium* and *The Enemy of Europe*[21] that he went further than anyone before him or anyone since when he postulated that "race" could no longer be defined by where a person had been born or by his or her religion or place of birth. Our touchstone of comradeship and belonging, he said, was spiritual-ethical, not one of birthplace, cephalic index, and eye-color. In the 20th century, the century of elective affinities, materialistic tests were pure stupidity.

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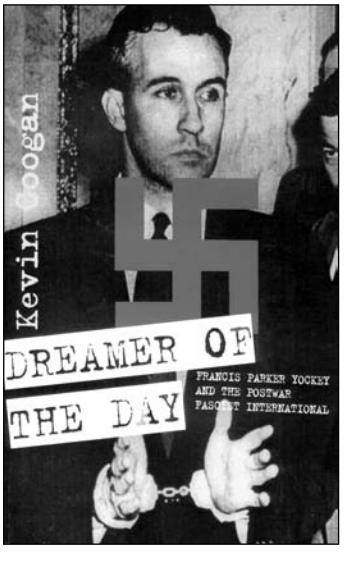
Learn of the man behind *Imperium* . . . FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY



Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International

Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International, by Kevin Coogan, is a fascinating survey of Yockey's wide-ranging career and of the colorful array of individuals in both the American "right" and "left" who interacted with Yockey during his heyday.

Although a Marxist, and obviously not sympathetic to Yockey or his milieu, Coogan has nonetheless studied his subject closely and relied on a wide-ranging assembly of sources—from all philosophical points of view—to craft this most fascinating volume. What is particularly interesting is that Coogan has not only interviewed Yockey's friends and collaborators but he has also gained access to heretofore unavailable (and highly revealing) secret files from groups such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, which made monitoring Yockey one of their top priorities. This book is a treasure chest for both right & left thinkers.

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Yockey maintained that if we stuck to the outdated concept of nation-states, particularly in Europe, this would allow Europe's enemies, the alien culture-distorters, to divide and rule Europe. And that is exactly what is happening now in the European Union.

The concept of the New Europe, where individual nation-states have ceased to exist, has been hijacked by its Outer Enemies and because the current nation-states continue to exist they can be set one against the other and made vulnerable to external control and exploitation.

To return to what Yockey wrote on the question of race. "In this century, it is of scant importance what language a European speaks and in what geographic area he was brought up. Of importance only is the spirituality that permeates his inner life. Europe's Churchills and Toynbees prove that it is possible for Americans to be born and raised in Europe. The example of Mussolini shows that an ethical Prussian can be born and raised in the Romagna, and the examples of Ezra Pound, William Joyce, Robert Best, Douglas Chandler and others show that Europeans can be born and raised in America.

> In this century the idea of vertical race is dead. We can now view race in only horizontal terms—*the race one feels in oneself is everything*, the anatomic-geographic group to which one belongs means nothing." (Emphasis added. PHB.)

He further expanded on this theme when he wrote, "Race, in both its meanings is the material of history. To the 20th century outlook, a man does not belong to a race; either he has race, or does not. If the former, he has value to history, if the latter, he is valueless, a lackey."[22]

This new and far-reaching concept has created some difficulty for those who still see the white race as being superior; that the Germanic nations of Europe are superior to those people who live on the borders of the Mediterranean Sea and are superior to the Slavs who live in Eastern Europe and European Russia. Again quoting Yockey on this particular aspect of racial views, he wrote, "Everyone must now openly admit that the engrafting of the outworn nonsense of the vertical race notion onto the glorious European resurgence of authority brought about by the European Revolution of 1933 was an enormous tragedy. . . ."

I am sure that the "enormous tragedy" that he was talking about was the official German (Nazi) attitude toward the Slavs, and particularly against the Russians, during the German-Soviet war of 1941-45. This was to see them all as *untermenschen* (sub-humans) and treat them as such. This vertical racial policy allowed Stalin and his *untermenschen* to eventually sweep into Germany and rape, pillage, enslave and destroy. [See Austin J. App's article in TBR, Volume X, July/August 2004 entitled "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe," in which the Soviet policy of mass rapine is discussed at length.—Ed.]

From a personal viewpoint I must admit that I initially found Yockey's advanced thinking on race difficult to accept, but when I read more deeply, and particularly in his *The Enemy of Europe,* I realized that we have many politicians here in Britain, from our prime minister, Tony Blair, down through the hierarchy, of men and women who constantly proclaim their "Britishness" yet are, in fact, true culture-distorters, who are racially Europe's enemies and have their spiritual home in the offices of power in Washington, D.C. And these culture-distorter traitors are to be found in all the Western nation-states but, thank goodness, to a far lesser degree in France and Germany.

Of these traitors who emerged after World War II, and have continued to breed and reach positions of power, many British

HULTON GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

It is true that one cannot agree with Yockey on everything. Unfortunately, Yockey rejected the notion of ethnicity in favor of an abstract idea: that of "Europe." Given that Europe is not a unified political space, in fact, it is an arbitrary political space, Yockey's notion of Europe remains abstract and without content. Sir Oswald Mosley (pictured), as a British nationalist, clashed with Yockey over this, as well as many other issues. Eventually, Yockey became *persona non grata* among English fascists and nationalists, being, by some accounts dismissed by Mosley for his anti-American, anti-Jewish sentiments. (Others say Yockey was disillusioned by Mosley and left the movement.) And since then, many nationalists, while respecting Yockey's brilliance, cannot accept his notion of nationhood, viewing it as "outdated."

people currently in 2004 refer to Tony Blair, the British prime minister, as "Governor" Blair, the man who betrays Britain to please his "masters" in Washington, D.C. as if he were indeed a governor of one of the United States. On these people who betray the Spirit of Europe Yockey wrote:

> The American occupation (of Europe) brought into the open a whole stratum of the European population that had hitherto never been recognized as a unit. In Germany the expression "der Deutsche Michel" has long been current. It pertains to the type with anti-national instincts, an enthusiasm for talk instead of action, likewise for anti-social individualism, laissez-faire and parliamentarianism, a person who cringes to aliens, a natural, instinctive, organic traitor. . . . After the war, the American occupation of Europe and the despoliation of Europe were made possible only by the Michel-stratum, which hired itself out to the enemy to establish vassal governments, Churchill regimes in every province of Europe.[23]

Nothing has changed.

Finally in this analysis the question that was posed by Yockey in approximately 1953 when he wrote or finished making his amendments to *The Enemy of Europe*, "Is the United States the enemy of Europe? The answer is a provable and resounding, 'yes,' but not only is it an enemy of Europe, it is now proven to be the enemy of the world." In other words, it has become and now is an uncontrolled rogue state which fails to recognize such niceties as the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War; the United Nations organization when it fails to do what it wants, as in the case of waging an aggressive and unprovoked war upon Iraq. This was an unprovoked aggressive war, based upon intelligence reports that belonged more to fiction than fact, and an aggressive, unprovoked war is internationally accepted as a criminal act. When the "fiction" given for going to war was exposed Washington went on record as stating that the object of the war was "regime change," another internationally recognized criminal act. And these are only a few of its rogue state activities and violations of accepted international principles. The non-American world's reaction to America's unprincipled record was best summed up by the British ambassador to Rome, Sir Ivor Roberts. At a conference on September 20, 2004, he accused President George W. Bush as being the "best recruiting sergeant for Al Qaeda." Participants of the conference said that he expressed his anger at U.S. policy and said, "Al Qaeda would vote for the re-election of President Bush. It regards President Bush as the best recruiting sergeant ever."[24]

The excuse for these U.S. crimes that has been given to the American people, and the world-at-large, is that of 9/11, and it was forced to embark on its current war on terrorism as a result of that atrocity.

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Of course the excuse for these U.S. crimes that has been given to the American people, and the world at large, is that of 9/11, and it was forced to embark on its current war on terrorism as a result of that atrocity. Curiously enough, Washington never publicly examined why the United States is considered to be the enemy by vast millions of people outside continental America. And as the culture distorters in Washington do not readily provide the answer, I will try to do so and by so doing prove that Yockey was right when he wrote *The Enemy of Europe* in the early 1950s, although today I am sure he would write

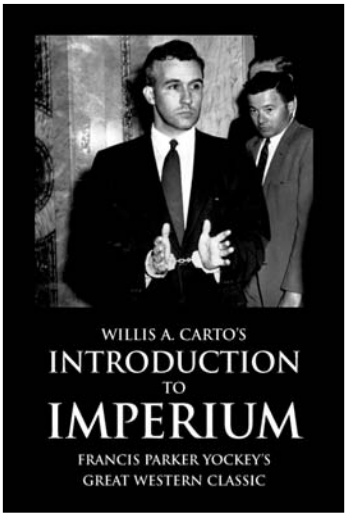
Introduction to Yockey's *Imperium* Suppressed

Francis Parker Yockey was an outspoken 20th century philosopher whose powerful writings would have been relegated to the dustbin of Western thought—suppressed by the early progenitors of political correctness—had it not been for the efforts of Willis A. Carto who is today the founder and publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW.

Carto personally interviewed Yockey in the San Francisco County Jail a short time before his mysterious death, June 17, 1960.

Recognizing that Yockey's genius for historical and political analysis, however controversial, needed to be preserved for posterity, Carto arranged for the republication of Yockey's out-of-print and hard-to-find 1948 classic, *Imperium*, originally issued under Yockey's *nom de plume*, Ulick Varange.

At the time, Carto wrote an introduction to *Imperium*, providing reflections, insights—and criticisms—of Yockey's work. And in the years that passed Carto's introduction achieved almost as much notoriety and became a subject of discussion (not all of it friendly) as *Imperium* itself. In the end, when powerful intriguers moved to undermine Carto's own work in such institutions as Liberty Lobby and the original Institute for Historical Review (IHR) —now in the hands of conspirators hostile to nationalism and historical revisionism— there were concerted and particularly insidious efforts to consign Carto's introduction to the Orwellian Memory Hole.



Now today—recovered from the Holocaust of "burned books" that accompanied the destruction of the IHR—is the **original introduction** to the 1960 edition of *Imperium*, **unedited and undiluted**. Find out for yourself why this 12,000-word piece—even standing alone—caused so much controversy and marked Carto (like Yockey) as a special target of the global thought police and self-appointed censors of history.

Willis Carto's original *Introduction to Imperium* (new reprint, softcover booklet, 40 pages) can be purchased while supplies last. After that, it may never appear again. One copy is $8. 10 copies or more are just $4 each. Published by The Print Factory, Uckfield, East Sussex UK. Send orders c/o TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Add $2 S&H per booklet outside the U.S.

another manuscript entitled *The Enemy of the World.*

Let us look at what Osama bin Laden said about the reasons why his terror group Al Qaeda, which he had founded in 1989, destroyed the twin towers in Manhattan:

> As to America, I say to it and its people a few words: I swear to God that America will not live in peace before peace reigns in Palestine, and before all the army of infidels depart the land of Mohammad, peace be unto him.[25] (October 2, 2001)

In her new book, *The New Anti-Semitism,* Phyllis Chesler[26] states quite bluntly, "He (bin Laden) explained that the twin towers had fallen because of American support for Israel."

But why should American support for Israel cause so much hatred in Islam? The answer is a very simple one. When Israel commits an atrocity, the U.S. supports it even though all the facts show that Israeli authorities are guilty. Washington refers to these as acts of "retaliation." However, if the Palestinians retaliate to any particular act of atrocity against them, their reaction is called an "atrocity" or "terrorism" that is to be universally condemned. There are hundreds of these examples to confirm this.

But why should U.S. support for Israel cause so much hatred in Islam? The answer is simple. When Israel commits an atrocity, the U.S. supports it even though Israel is guilty.

The other factor that has caused the U.S. be to be hated both by Islam and many others throughout the globe is its arrogance and failure to take into account other peoples' cultures and way of life.

This takes us, first of all, back to bin Laden. He has said that when the U.S. armed forces were allowed to establish bases in Saudi Arabia, the Pentagon and State Department did not pay any attention to the fact that the Islamic faith does not allow its women to go into public places showing their legs, their hair and their face. Although this is accepted as commonplace in the United States, the U.S. forces allowed their women to act as if they were at home. There was no consideration for local traditions and the local population.

Coupled to that affront, the worst aspects of the American way of life, which many millions of people outside the U.S. see as decadent, coupled to U.S. global and financial exploitation, have been seen as a plague that is spreading throughout the world. And on a part of this plague Yockey wrote many years ago:

> The message of Hollywood is the total significance of sexual love as an end in itself, the erotic without consequence. The sexual love to two grains of sand, two rootless individuals, not the primeval sexual love looking to the continuity of life, the family of many children. . . . The instinct of decadence takes many forms in this realm; dissolution of marriage by divorce laws, attempts to discard, through repeal or non-enforcement of the laws against abortion, preaching in the form of novel, drama, journalism, the identification of "happiness" with sexual love, holding it up as the great value before which all honor, duty, patriotism, consecration of life to a higher aim, must give way.[27]

I have found in this reappraisal that time, and the passing of the years, have proved Yockey to be right and in conclusion I think the following is extremely apt. I was in Oxford, England, and as I walked through Christ Church College's War Memorial Garden, there was a tablet set in the ground. Upon it there was an unsheathed sword in the same upright position as the "Sword of Liberation" that formed the centerpiece of the flag of the "European Liberation Front." On the same tablet there were the words: "My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage."

Yockey could have written those words, and I can imagine him waiting for patriots to take up the sword and be proud of their spirit of the European Imperium. ❖

Peter J. Huxley-Blythe is a world-famous author. As a personal friend and correspondent to Yockey, Huxley-Blythe's words take on a grace and important authority, as Yockey was one of the great prophets of 20th-century Europe and America. Presently, Huxley-Blythe lives in retirement in England and calls himself a "British European."

ENDNOTES:

[1]*Imperium.* Ulick Varange (Francis Parker Yockey). 1983. Noontide Press. Torrance, CA.

[2]*San Francisco Examiner.* June 9, 1960. "3 Passports Jail Mystery Visitor Here." Quoted in *The Beast Reawakens.* 1997. Little Brown and Company, London.

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[7]*My Life.* Oswald Mosley. 1968. 1970. Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. London.

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[11]*Documents of Humanity.* 1952. K.O. Korth. Goettingen Research Committee.

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[18]Hoffman and Lieberman. *Ibid.*

[19]A letter from A. Raven Thomson to H. Keith Thompson dated London, March 27, 1953. In the archives of H. Keith Thompson. The Thompson Collection in the Hoover Institution, Stanford. CA.

[20]Coogan. *Ibid.*

[21]*The Enemy of Europe.* 1981. Liberty Bell Publications, Reedy, West Va.

[22]*Imperium. Ibid.*

[23]*The Enemy of Europe. Ibid.*

[24]*The Daily Telegraph.* London. September 21, 2004.

[25]*Holy War.* 2001. Weidenfeld & Nicolson. London.

[26]*The New Anti-Semitism.* 2003. Phyllis Chesler. Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

[27]Quoted in "A remembrance of the author of *Imperium* (Ulick Varange) by Anthony Gannon." From the archives of H. Keith Thompson. The Thompson Collection in the Hoover Institution.

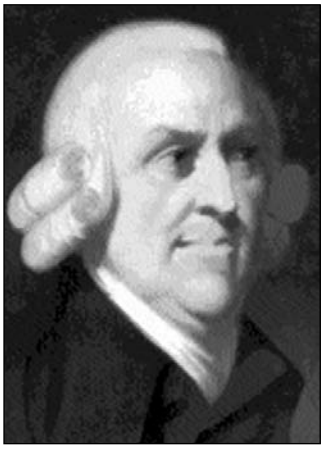
Adam Smith
& the Irrationality of the Rich

Was Adam Smith truly a prophet of acquisitive capitalism? While many quote Smith, few actually bother to read him. Much of what Smith has to say about wealth and ostentation will surprise the died-in-the-wool capitalist. The citations here are from the Liberty Classic edition of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1976) and The Modern College Library Edition of *The Wealth of Nations* (1985).

BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

It is rather common, amongst the well-paid Beltway conservative set, to cite Adam Smith as the theoretical basis for what is now known as capitalism. The theory is well known: a set of producers compete in a basically equal market, where each, as the *sine qua non* of success, must develop the civic and economic virtues necessary to survive. In other words, the ambition of each producer leads, not to a Hobbesian war, but rather to social peace and stability—not to mention the maximization of production—because, to remain profitable, each merchant must cater to every whim of consumers. Those who "win" in this theoretical universe have earned their wealth by offering a superior product and excellent customer service. They are rewarded, it is believed, rightly, by riches, good reputation and enviable social standing. Therefore, oligarchy, if brought into being by this system, is actually just, because the oligarchs became such by offering superior products at reasonable process, i.e. they responded properly to demand while their competitors did not. Competition, however, must always be maintained to keep the victors in this economic battle from setting monopoly prices and to continue to respond to demand. Therefore, the upshot of this entire theory is that the personal greed of producers is transformed, via demand, into a regime of quality products and excellent customer service. The system is based on the transformation of vice, as it were.

From this argument, which is the basis of traditional Republican economics, the entire modern edifice of corporate accumulation and oligarchy is justified. But because the Beltway set is not exactly willing or often able to read classic works in political economy (or anything else), few of them realize how far from the real moral vision of Smith this simplistic argument actually is. This brief paper will spell out the extent to which Smith rejected this view of ambition and greed.



ADAM SMITH

This argument, common enough, assumes a rationality that Smith strongly doubted existed. There is no question that the above (minus the justification of oligarchy) is indeed Smith's view. However, other passages in his two main works, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (Random House, 1776) as well as his *Theory of Moral Sentiments* (Liberty, 1759), seem to cast doubt on his belief in this utilitarian rationality.

It is normally understood that within the Smithian system, however commencing in a theoretical world of "perfect competition," (i.e. that all producers start competing at the same level), that certain of them will become "successful," that is, wealthy and powerful. These "winners," strangely enough, are a major target of Smith's ire.

In this *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, he has a great many things to say about the "rich and great." He begins part I, chapter III, by writing:

> This disposition to admire, and almost to worship, the rich and the powerful, and to despise, or, at least, to neglect persons of poor and mean condition, though necessary both to establish and to maintain the distinction of ranks and the order of society is, at the same time, the great and most universal cause of the corruption of our moral sentiments. (61)

He continues in this vein: "We frequently see the respectful attentions of the world more strongly directed towards the rich

For Adam Smith, the optimal situation for the maximization of production—not merely for the maximization of property ownership—is a sea of small proprietors, each in competition, struggling to offer the best product at the lowest possible price. Now, readers might smile at the naivete of such a view, but, though it existed only in the mind of Smith, it is far from justifying oligarchy. This picture is of Smith's crypt in the Canongate Churchyard, Royal Mile, Edinburgh, Scotland. The inscription on the memorial reads: "Here are deposited the remains of ADAM SMITH. Author of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and *The Wealth of Nations*: He was born 5th June, 1725, and died 17th July, 1790."

and the great, than toward the wise and virtuous." (*Ibid.*) Of course, in the vulgar version of Smith, the wise and virtuous are precisely the rich, if not the great. Even more powerfully, he writes:

> Two different roads are presented to us, equally leading to the attainment [i.e. public respect] of this so much desired object; the one, by the study of wisdom and the practice of virtue; the other, by the acquisition of wealth and greatness.
>
> In equal degrees of merit there is scarcely any man who does not respect more the rich and the great, than the poor and humble. With most men the presumption and vanity of the former are much more admired, than the real and solid merit of the latter. (*Ibid.*)

The notion, often attributed to Smith, that the truly great and successful of society are the accumulators of wealth through fair competition is here rejected. In fact, the opposite is here asserted, that it is the poor and humble that are the real repositories of virtue and talent.

And concerning fair competition, Smith writes:

> But the ambitious man flatters himself that, in the splendid situation to which he advances, he will have so many means of commanding the respect and admiration of mankind, and will be enabled to act with such superior propriety and grace, that the luster of his future conduct will entirely cover, or efface, the foulness of the steps by which he arrived at that elevation. (64)

He continues:

> Two different characters are presented to our emulation; the one, of proud ambition and ostentatious avidity; the other, of humble modesty and equitable justice. Two different models, two different pictures are held out to us, according to which we may fashion our own character and behavior; the one more gaudy and glittering in its coloring; the other more correct and more exquisitely beautiful in its outline. . . . (62)

Now, insofar as Smith's comments in his *Theory* are concerned, it might be objected that Smith is speaking here of those with unearned station and wealth, such as the scions of wealthy families of landed aristocrats, not producers in Smith's idealized vision. There are previous citations (cf. esp. 55) that support this claim. However, there is more evidence here that suggests that Smith is talking of what moderns call "capitalists."

Firstly, his repetitive usage of the phrase "rich and great" never contains a qualifier that he is dealing only with one class of people. This phrase, regardless of context, suggests any rich man—any man who is able to amass a fortune enough to control people and their sentiments. In addition, the citation above makes reference to "the splendid situation to which he advances" does not suggest any hereditary title (for one does not "advance" to that) but can only refer to a businessman advancing to great financial success. Furthermore, the entire vision of competition is undermined by the very fact that it is the "poor and humble" that are the true carriers of virtue. Regardless, the capitalist use of Smith is invalidated.

One might also object that the *Theory* was written nearly 20 years before *The Wealth of Nations*. However, in more obscure passages in that work as well, the irrationality of the "rich and great" is also provided with objections.

In the chapter entitled "Accumulation of Capital," part of the worry that Smith brings out is the irrationality of the spending habits of the "winners" in his system. There are two types of spending in this chapter: spending that returns and replaces capital spent, as well as spending on "unproductive" objects such as entertainment or fancy clothes. There are also two sorts of income accruing to the elite: the rent of land and the profit of capital stock. Smith has no illusions as to what sorts of spending will be indulged:

> These are the two sorts of revenues of which the owners have generally the most to spare. They might both maintain indiffer-

ently either productive or unproductive hands. They seem, however, to have some predilection for the latter. (139)

Again, to avoid the objection that Smith is here talking of the landed aristocracy only, he continues: "The expense of a great lord feeds generally more idle than industrious people. The rich merchant, though with his capital he maintains industrious people only, yet by his expense, he feeds commonly the very same sort as the rich lord." (*Ibid.*) The upshot of this is that, as the capitalist classes become wealthier, they become such as the "rich lords," indulging themselves in unproductive objects. In other words, the success of capitalism begins to impoverish a country. The public and private debt in the contemporary U.S., far exceeding the wealth of the country, is strongly suggestive of Smith's pessimistic thesis.

Ultimately, the capitalist country is doomed. He writes: "The proportion between capital and revenue, therefore, seems everywhere to regulate the proportion between industry and idleness. Wherever capital predominates, industry prevails; where revenue, idleness. Every increase or diminution of capital, therefore, naturally tends to increase or diminish the real quantity of industry, the number of productive hands, and consequently the exchangeable value of the annual produce of the land and the labor of the country, the real wealth and revenue of all its inhabitants." (143)

Wherever capital predominates, industry prevails; where revenue, idleness. Every increase or diminution of capital, therefore, tends to increase or diminish the real quantity of industry.

If the rich, that is, those who are "successful" in the financial sense, are spending more on unproductive objects (luxuries, etc.) then, according to Smith, the total amount of production and thus wages will be reduced and the country will become increasingly poorer. Again, wisdom and foresight are not the main qualities of those who become rich, but rather in the poor and humble. The rich care about very little other than public praise (as is repeated constantly in the *Theory*), while many in the poor and middling sections of the economy are just the opposite, and would rather pursue wisdom. Therefore, the avarice that allegedly drives the Smithian capitalist system is a vice, not a virtue.

The theoretical notion of perfect competition and "perfect knowledge" of the consumer may well be just that, theoretical, a model. However, Smith seems to show pessimism in that even that will ultimately break down as the "winners" behave as the "rich and great" do, or what the "rich and great" do today.

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson is a scholar of political theory and comparative politics. His specific areas of interest are ethnic nationalism, Russian history and Slavic nationalism. He is the author of *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy*, available from TBR Book Club. See an ad for *The Third Rome* on page 64.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS by ADAM SMITH

With this landmark treatise on political economy, Adam Smith paved the way for modern capitalism, arguing that a truly free market – fired by competition yet guided as if by an 'invisible hand' to ensure justice and equality – was the engine of a fair and productive society. **Books I–III** & **Books IV-V** of the *Wealth of Nations* examine the "division of labor" as the key to economic growth, by ensuring the interdependence of individuals within society. They also cover the origins of money, the importance of wages, profit, rent and stocks. Smith's work laid the foundations of economic theory in general and "classical" economics in particular, but the real sophistication of his analysis derives from the fact that it also encompasses a combination of ethics, philosophy and history to create a vast panorama of society. Read the famed economist as he offers his considered response to the French Physiocrats as well as his assessment of the nature of the mercantile system. These editions also contain analytical introductions offering in-depth discussions of Smith as an economist and social scientist.

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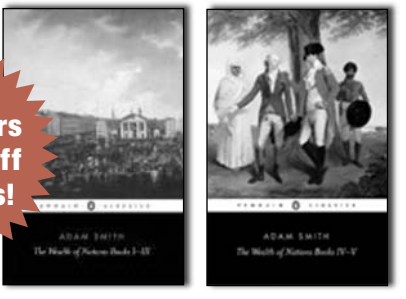

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How 'Louie' Got His Seat On the Supreme Court

Scandals in the presidency are regular fare in the American media. For Democrats, whose cultural and moral policies the media supports, the scandals concern only personal issues of no policy consequence. For Republican presidents, whose stated cultural ideas the media hates, the scandals become completely policy related. Woodrow Wilson, considered a paragon of virtue by the establishment, had a few skeletons in his closet as well. One of these skeletons emerged at an inopportune time and scheming Samuel Untermeyer took full advantage, getting co-religionist Louis Brandeis appointed to the Supreme Court.

Clockwise from upper left, the players involved in the Mary Hulbert Peck scandal: Woodrow Wilson, who met Peck in Bermuda; Mary Peck with Wilson; Samuel Untermeyer, who used the Peck love letters to blackmail Wilson to get Louis Brandeis (bottom left) onto the Supreme Court.

By Alex S. Perry Jr.

Because of President Bill Clinton's promiscuous sexual activities, *The Wall Street Journal* (January 26, 1998) printed, "Sex and the Presidency" by Marvin Olasky. This article discusses the extramarital activities of four former presidents.

The essay begins with a Revisionist discussion of President Woodrow Wilson's affair with a married woman. *The Wall Street Journal's* version of this affair is somewhat skewed and the most important outcome of this romantic liaison for the United States is completely ignored. Some of the misleading statements are listed below with an explanation as to why they are misleading.

1. "He had an affair with Mary Hulbert Peck, which he covered up so well by paying her off financially that he was elected governor of New Jersey in 1910 and president in 1912, both times running as a candidate of private and public integrity."

Now, all candidates run on their integrity whether they have any or not. *The Wall Street Journal* is saying nothing unusual.

Nevertheless, Wilson did not get in trouble with Mrs. Peck until after he became the president. Until then everything was running smoothly. Mr. Olasky misleads his readers when he indicates that Wilson paid Mrs. Peck before he became the governor of New Jersey. In fact, it so happened that Mrs. Peck's son got in trouble and she needed $30,000 to help him overcome his problem. Mrs. Peck was going to blackmail the president by publicizing the love letters Wilson had written to her in the sweet halcyon days when their love affair was running wild and Wilson became blinded to any future consequences. When Wilson was the president of the United States, Mrs. Peck offered to return the letters through a lawyer for $30,000.

2. "Adultery and its cover-up contributed to a theological transformation in Wilson. . . . The new Wilson broke faith with the American people in three ways. [A] In 1916 he won re-election with

the effective slogan, 'He kept us out of war,' while privately telling cabinet members, 'I can't keep the country out of war.' One month after his second inauguration, Wilson led the U.S. into World War I.

'[B] Then he lost the peace by refusing to compromise with Senate leaders who agreed to adopt the League of Nations treaty only with reservations that would preserve American sovereignty.'

'[C] Finally, when Wilson had a major stroke that left him unable to exercise the duties of the presidency, he refused to step down. Instead he and his aides pretended that he was able to work, and his second wife was effectively the president during Wilson's last year and a half in office.' "

Lying in one instance must lead to lying at other times to protect the original lie. Then lying becomes a habit. Once a moral code is broken, it is easier to do it again.

Only "A" and "C" could be classified as lies and the Senate could have thrown Wilson out of office had it wanted to do its duty. Item "B" has nothing to do with lying. Today, it is said that Hillary Clinton ran the White House during Bill's incumbency. It is not unusual, whether sick or well, for the wife to be the boss.

Olasky's article ignores the fourth lie, the most significant outcome of the Wilson-Peck affair. The final result explains how the United States Supreme Court acquired its very first Jewish associate justice.

When Woodrow Wilson became the subject for blackmail, since he was then the president of the United States, the United States also became the partner for this same blackmail. It so happened that Mrs. Peck went to New York Jewish lawyer Samuel Untermeyer. Untermeyer knew he had Wilson in a box and Wilson could not get out unless he let him out. Untermeyer contacted Wilson and told him that Mrs. Peck wanted $250,000 instead of $30,000. Wilson asked for a week's time to see what he could come up with. The week was over and Wilson told Untermeyer that he could only raise $100,000. Untermeyer told Wilson that a hundred thousand would never do, but he told Wilson he would settle the case with Mrs. Peck if Wilson would make a deal with Untermeyer. The deal was that Untermeyer would pick the next Supreme Court justice when the next vacancy appeared. Wilson got his letters, Mrs. Peck, her $30,000, and Untermeyer named Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court.

Pages 140-41 of Col. Curtis B. Dall's *F.D.R. My Exploited Father-in-Law* discusses the Wilson-Peck-Untermeyer shenanigans. Because this is such an unknown episode in American history, I emphasize the importance of it by quoting Dall's two-page statement in full:

> A few months ago I read the interesting book *When the Cheering Stopped* by Gene Smith. (Published by William Morrow and Company, New York, 1964.) It indicates the necessity of the American people being more adequately protected in the Executive Branch of our government in the event the chief executive should become very ill or suddenly incapacitated.
>
> The book throws interesting lights upon the second marriage of President Wilson to Mrs. Edith Galt and to her complete devotion to him over the years; also, how she ran the country for awhile when he became ill. In perusing pages 20 to 23, I was intrigued with the treatment of the well-known matter of the "Peck" letters, the numerous letters written to Mrs. Mary Allen Peck (later, Hulbert) by Woodrow Wilson. Ultimately, Mrs. Hulbert re-assumed the name of Peck after a divorce. . . . My own feelings about the Peck letters, however, do not quite agree with some observation made in the book just mentioned.
>
> As I heard the story related, the matter does not center around Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Peck. It indicates to me more how Louis Brandeis came to be appointed by Wilson to the U.S. Supreme Court. It centers around Louis Brandeis. . . . And illustrates, allegedly so, politics at its best, not women. Woodrow Wilson was often referred to as "Peck's Bad Boy" before 1915 (23) and also whatever the "wits" felt called upon to say about him. That title went back to his days at Princeton. It appeared that Mrs. Peck's son allegedly got into some financial difficulties in Washington. He needed about $30,000 to get straightened out, but Mrs. Peck did not have that sum of money handy. She allegedly retained Samuel Untermeyer, a powerful New York lawyer, to represent her and help raise the money for her son.
>
> The events allegedly proceeded something like this: An appointment was made at the White House and Mr. Untermeyer called upon President Wilson and presented his client's case, saying that his client needed money and that for the sum of $250,000 she would return to President Wilson certain letters, or else dispose of them to others.
>
> President Wilson . . . "I haven't that kind of money, Mr. Untermeyer. Let me think it over. Let's take up this matter again, say in a week or so, and I will see what I can do."
>
> Later at the next meeting, Wilson continued, "Mr. Untermeyer, I cannot come up with $250,000, but I may be able to raise something like $100,000, if that would satisfy your client."
>
> Mr. Untermeyer . . . "No, Mr. President, that would not satisfy my client, but I have just had an idea . . . and, well, perhaps, it might be developed into a happy solution. If you indicate to me that you will consider appointing Mr. Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court, I will then arrange to settle this matter to the benefit of all parties concerned."
>
> President Wilson thought over the matter; so did counsel Untermeyer and his friends. In due course, Louis Brandeis sat on the Supreme Court bench. The Peck incident was forgotten in political Washington.

Most likely Mrs. Peck got only $30,000 and never heard of the $250,000 demanded. The $250,000 was only brought up to put Woodrow Wilson in a situation whereby he could not get out unless Untermeyer got what he wanted. Blackmailed Wilson blackmailed the United States.

Samuel Untermeyer was the very first of any race to ask for a declaration of war against Germany soon after Hitler became the German leader. Samuel Untermeyer made a "provocative broadcast on August 7, 1933, calling for all nations of the earth to join in a holy war against Germany, scarcely five months after the German people had given the National Socialist government a vote of confidence. . . ." (Conrad Grieb, *American Manifest Destiny and the Holocaust*, 69) Mr. Untermeyer spoke over Radio Station WABC, New York. (95) *The New York Times* printed Untermeyer's speech the same day it was delivered, August 7, 1933. So World War II was actually begun by Jewish leaders in the United States. This act actually made the United States the aggressor as the Germans were charged at Nuremberg. ❖

ALEX PERRY JR. is a member of the "greatest generation" and a World War II combat veteran. He is a veteran writer on the subject of World War II and has become a regular to TBR readers. He presently resides in Mississippi.

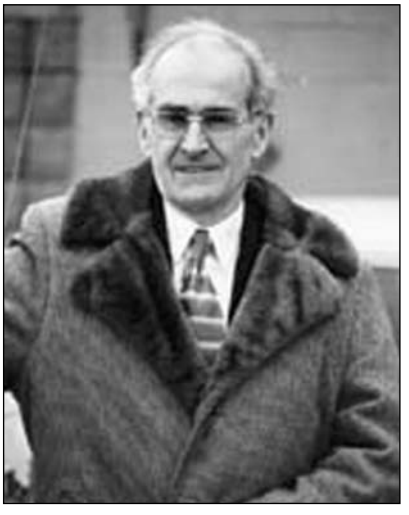
A Truthful Examination of the Work of Robert Faurisson

Although this leading Holocaust Revisionist has personally attacked fellow Revisionists, he must be honored for the moral, intellectual and physical terror he has weathered for decades. French writer Guillaume Fabien fills us in on the history of this amazing historian.

By Guillaume Fabien

A pamphlet with a similar title, written by the brilliant political essayist who goes by the name of François Brigneau, appeared a few years ago in France. The present introduction will be a far more succinct answer than that found in Brigneau's book, but will try to keep to the idea that short need not mean incomplete.

To the general French public Robert Faurisson is "a Revisionist," more often "the Revisionist," as he is likely to be the only such personality of whom they have heard, at least the only one who has willingly lent his name to the historical Revisionist movement. This point is important, for it may be worthwhile to recall that last year, when the doddering Roger Garaudy, currently a Muslim, had scandalized the "intellectual" public by recirculating some key elements of Robert Faurisson's work (without bothering to mention this rich source), he was soon to be seen taking pains to distance himself from those historians whom the regime and its media have largely succeeded in passing off as mere "Nazi stooges," thus tools of the devil, the enemy of Abraham's god. By doing so, Garaudy left some informed observers wondering whether the "philosopher" in his wisdom did not himself share this official view to some extent. Indeed he was later to stress repeatedly, at his subsequent criminal trial (yes, authors of books on history are prosecuted in France), his profound attachment and devotion to Abraham, Abraham's god, and Abraham's people. But all that is quite another matter.



Robert Faurisson

On one score the public is for once right: Faurisson is the French Revisionist. Just what Revisionism is, though, they are at a loss to say in a coherent manner. What do Revisionists wish to revise? History? Does not "revise" mean "change"? Change is often a scary notion. What can be the point of the revision? The bulk of the population—fundamentally, necessarily, conservative—is bound to be suspicious. But what, then, of the "elite," the "intellectuals"? Is it not their job to ask questions about the past, the present, the future, everything? More on them below.

Back to the subject. Robert Faurisson is a retired gentleman and a scholar of the old school, that is to say a well-bred man of classical education who made a successful career in the university. A university man, well rounded, a sporting man (tennis, skiing) and one not limited in his curiosity by the bounds of his formal fields of study nor, for that matter, by anything else.

This freewheeling curiosity was in 1960 attracted to the object that was later to win him renown, and to cause him dreadful tribulations of both a professional and physical nature: the official history of World War II, the aftermath of which formed then, and still

forms now, the basis of the general political order in Europe and the world. For it was in that year that he chanced upon a piece published in the German newspaper *Die Zeit*—in fact a letter from one Dr. Martin Broszat of the *Institut fuer Zeitgeschichte* in Munich. The article stated that in the camp at Dachau, nobody had been gassed to death. This affirmation flew in the face of the established version of the history of the war as officially laid down (a "fact of common knowledge") at the 1945-46 Nuremberg international show trial. During those proceedings the prosecution, in order to "prove" the truth of the Dachau gassing stories, had treated the court to a projection of an American "documentary" (propaganda) film, formally admitted as "genuine evidence." It in fact showed nothing more than a lone individual standing in a room which he described as a gas chamber in which it was claimed 100 people at a time had been regularly put to death.

The *Zeit* letter thus touched on an aspect of the greatest possible importance, not just some minor detail. Very simply, the Nuremberg procedure was gravely flawed, for if it had blithely let false allegations of systematic mass murder in one place pass as true, then the holdings of the tribunal in question must need some serious looking into as well, likewise the version of the war itself, which that tribunal had solemnized by its verdicts. And Faurisson set about doing just that, sedulously and in great depth. By 1974 his present conclusion was solidly established: the "Holocaust" story was a farrago of disparate and contradictory eyewitness "testimonies" mounted against a background of vicious wartime hate propaganda.

Very simply, the Nuremberg procedure was gravely flawed, for it had blithely let false allegations of systematic mass murder in one place pass as true.

With hindsight, we ourselves (and all the more easily our distant descendants, unless the world to come is peopled exclusively by mindless, senseless masses) may have no trouble in seeing the inclination to do this research as perfectly normal and desirable: the unprecedented destruction that had recently taken place on the continent, the enormous loss of life, surely deserved all possible examination, from all reasonable points of view. Notably, if a systematic, mechanical mass slaughtering of civilians of a certain ethnic group had been carried out by one of the most cultivated and scientifically advanced nations on Earth, nothing could be more natural than an urge to look into how this hellish deed had been planned and organized, how it had been done and with what means. Or so it seems to us rational observers.

But far from being exposed to a candid, albeit horrified world, the diabolical instrument of the racial extermination which the noble Allies had fought to stop, the mass-execution gas chamber in functioning condition, has (notwithstanding the public exhibition of alleged examples in various states of repair at the grounds of some camps) remained shrouded in mystery, a desired mystery at that: Grand Wizard Elie Wiesel himself has recently written (in *All Rivers Run to the Sea*) that it must be protected "from prying eyes," in other words, from rational examination. Thus the very thing that, in its murderous efficiency, is supposed to symbolize evil itself, this means of carrying out the systematic extermination of one people by another, a crime without precedent, and that is constantly used to remind the world of a modern-day martyrdom, on the one hand, and of the barbarous nature of yesterday's enemy, on the other, is left unexplained, undefined, literally a mystery.

Item for the question of the mass murder's organization and execution: If there is no trace of any relevant military or administrative orders, this absence is put down plainly and simply to the supernatural, the diabolical: the main order did not need to be made either orally or in writing, but instead was issued and received by means of telepathy. (Raul Hilberg's "incredible meeting of minds" in his statement under oath at the trial of the German-Canadian revisionist Ernst Zundel in Toronto in 1985.)

Such a statement in the world forum of historiography (Hilberg does pass for a prominent "international authority" in "Holocaust" studies) may itself easily be seen, by the clear-sighted, as an outright admission that the case for the reality of the "Holocaust" has little to stand on. For his part, Faurisson's observation is, simply put: "Yes, it's incredible, that is, unbelievable—so unbelievable that I don't believe it."

Here in France there have been two other such unwitting, monumental admissions on the part of the "authorities" (the "intellectual" and the legislative ones, respectively): the first, six years previous to Hilberg's 1985 pronouncement, the second in July 1990.

In 1979, 34 "intellectuals" (in fact, historians) who had got wind of the Lyon literature professor's inconvenient curiosity (he had after all finally succeeded, after countless attempts, in getting a piece published in their favorite daily, *Le Monde*) actually took it upon themselves to publish a nearly full-page advertisement in that same paper detailing their refusal to countenance the examination of the gas chambers and their functioning. The query "How had this happened?" was, they declared, unfit to be put "since it had happened" (sic). One was expected to accept simply (and I use the word advisedly) that, during the war, diabolical forces had acted, and that no questions as to their workings were allowed. And this in 1979, not 1579. To a Revisionist's—indeed to any honest, sober,

No Extermination Plot?

The Hoax of the 20th Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry

By Dr. Arthur Butz. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the epitome of Holocaust study and the most widely read book on the subject. In 502 pages of penetrating study and lucid commentary, Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject of "the Holocaust." He concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a plot to exterminate them and proves the point unequivocally and without malice. #385, softcover, 502 pages, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. $10 per book S&H outside the U.S. See page 80 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Here, Robert Faurisson at the First International Revisionist Conference in 1979 organized by Willis Carto in Los Angeles.

High Price to Be Paid For Telling the Truth

The following is an excerpt from a 1989 Reuters article on the vicious beating of Robert Faurisson (inset below) at the hands of a Jewish terror group.

Questioned Holocaust, Historian Badly Beaten

Toronto Globe and Mail, Monday, Sept. 18, 1989

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France—A leading French Revisionist historian who denies that millions of Jews were killed [gassed] in the Holocaust was recovering from surgery yesterday after a savage beating. Robert Faurisson, 60, suffered a broken jaw and ribs and severe head injuries in the attack by three youths while he was walking his dog in the town of Vichy. A hospital spokesman in Clermont-Ferrand, the central French city where he was transferred for surgery, said Mr. Faurisson's condition was stable. "He was conscious, but he couldn't speak," said a firefighter who gave Mr. Faurisson first aid. "His jaw was smashed. They destroyed his face." A previously unknown group, the Sons of the Memory of the Jews, took responsibility for the attack, saying those who deny the Holocaust should "beware." Veteran Nazi-hunters Serge and Beate Klarsfeld said they were not surprised by the attack. "Someone who has provoked the Jewish community for years should expect this sort of thing [a vicious, near-fatal beating]," Serge Klarsfeld said.

non-partisan—eyes, it surely ought to have seemed that the "system" felt that the game was up, and that it was time to exert some firm repression.

And repression was swift in coming. Faurisson was henceforth regularly prosecuted and convicted for making public the fruits of his labor. To date he has lost a good dozen criminal cases, all for historical Revisionism. Since 1990, most of these have been brought against him under a law that Jean-Marie Le Pen has called the *Lex Faurissonia*, a statute promulgated on July 14 of that year with the aim of stemming a purported rising tide of racism and anti-Semitism. (Incidentally, for the occasion the government and media had even resorted to the shamelessly ostentatious exploitation of a curious vandalism incident in a Provençal Jewish cemetery.) It intends to do this by forbidding a most devilish practice abroad in the land: the questioning of the holy writ of Nuremberg.

If a rational mind refuses to entertain the notion of the divine, it necessarily has no time for the devil either. It is with such a disposition that Faurisson has done his research into matters which he realized had simply not been thoroughly examined, or not examined in the least. Doubtless many others had wondered exactly how such awful things had come to pass, only to abandon the hypothesis of even the vaguest, shallowest research project, perhaps thinking: "Surely some experts must have taken care of the question at some time or other, this mass-gassing business in the midst of the 1939-1945 war."

Robert Faurisson will be remembered, if, as I have remarked above, rational thought does not become extinct, as the man who, upon learning that that was not the case, himself insisted on examining these few, precise elements of recent history which have determined the political, intellectual and (increasingly) cultural orientations of our world and then proved that they were counterfeit.

Nevertheless, a western world grown largely weary of its old martyrdom- and resurrection-based religion appears to be easily, steadily seduced by a new version, which, unlike the old, has its kingdom set firmly in this world, and which accords special, near absolute rights and powers to the resurrected, in whatever land they (miraculously, of course) dwell: in Palestine, in Europe or anywhere else. ❖

Guillaume Fabien is a scholar of Revisionism currently living in France, and a regular commentator on the French Revisionist scene.

America Breaks Neutrality

The United States & World War I

DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES, the eminent historian and intellectual trail blazer for THE BARNES REVIEW, first became "controversial" in the years following World War I when he dared to suggest that Germany was not solely to blame for the eruption of "the Great War." It was Barnes's monumental historical efforts in this realm that led to the coining of the term "Revisionism" which—contrary to what many believe today—is not strictly associated with the historiography surrounding events of WWII and the dis-

BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

The United States could not have been more perfectly set up for neutrality than it was in July and August 1914. President Woodrow Wilson was a lifelong and deeply conscientious pacifist. His convictions in this matter were not emotional or impressionistic, but had been based upon deep study and prolonged reflection. Moreover, he was married to a woman noted for pacific sentiments and firm convictions on such matters. She strongly backed up her husband in his pacific beliefs and policies. As secretary of state, we had, in William Jennings Bryan, the world's outstanding pacifist. His pacifism was notably courageous; he was willing to stick by his guns even in the face of malicious criticism.

DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

Wilson was almost uniquely well informed as to the essentials of the European situation before war broke out in the summer of 1914. He had sent his personal representative, Col. Edward M. House, to Europe to study the international situation and to report to him upon it. Whatever his later mistakes, Col. House sized up matters in Europe with almost perfect sagacity and understanding in May 1914. He concluded his observations with the statement that "whenever England consents, France and Russia will close in on Germany."

If one were to summarize, as briefly as this, the outcome of the years of scholarly study since 1918, with respect to responsibility for the World War, a more perfect estimate and verdict than Col. House's phrase could not be rendered in the same number of words. Further, the colonel pointed out that, whatever the Kaiser's emotional shortcomings, he wished for European peace. On the other hand, he stated candidly that George V of England was "the most pugnacious monarch loose in these parts."

When war broke out, President Wilson's statements were a model of neutral procedure. He issued a formally correct neutrality proclamation and went on to exhort his countrymen to be neutral in thought as well as in action. There is no doubt that he was completely neutral at heart in August 1914. Less than three years later, however, in April, 1917, he went before Congress and told its members that "God helping her," this country could do no other than make war on Germany. Moreover, he returned from the Capitol to the White House and made statements to his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, indicating that, at the time of his war message, he had so far changed his attitude that he could not believe he ever had been neutral. He cited with approval an article by a correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* stating that Mr. Wilson had always been sympathetic with the Allies and had wished to throw this country into war on their side just as soon as circumstances would permit.

We shall first briefly consider some of the reasons why Wilson altered his point of view, since no other set of circumstances could alone have forced us into the war, if Wilson had not been favorable to our entry by the spring of 1917.

First and foremost, we must take into account the fact that Wilson's intellectual perspective was predominantly Anglo-Saxon. He had little knowledge of, or sympathy with, continental European culture and institutions. His great intellectual heroes were such English writers as John Milton, John Locke, Adam Smith and Walter Bagehot. He did his graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University Seminar under Herbert Baxter Adams, where the "Anglo-Saxon Myth" reigned supreme.

Could anything have been more senseless than World War I? Nothing made any sense about it. There was no real cause. To think that the Sarajevo murder "started" the war is laughable; threats and counter-threats had been made among the belligerents for years. Countries that had the most in common, such as Germany and Russia, for instance, ended up fighting one another. Trench warfare was the height of military stupidity, and the best of European manhood either was killed, maimed or went crazy in those death pits. World War I was absurd, but destroyed the last vestiges of Christian government in Europe. Above, just one of many hand-to-hand encounters between German and British units that took place during the "Great War." In some respects it was the last of the "gentlemen's wars," with taboos against notched bayonets and the killing of wounded. There was even the great "Christmas Truce," in 1914, where men on both sides laid down their weapons to celebrate Christmas.

Wilson was a persistent student and admirer of the English constitution and frankly regarded the British system of government as superior to our own.

Then Wilson had in his cabinet and among his ambassadors men who were intensely pro-English or pro-Ally in their sympathies. Such were secretaries Lindley M. Garrison and David F. Houston. Walter Hines Page, our ambassador in London, was even more intensely pro-English than Wilson. Indeed, he frequently went to such excesses as to annoy the president. When Bryan was succeeded by Robert Lansing, the most crucial post in the cabinet went to another vehemently pro-English sympathizer. The biases of Page and Lansing made it difficult to pursue forthright diplomacy with Great Britain.

Another major difficulty lay in the fact that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing did not formulate and execute a fair and consistent line of diplomatic procedure. They had one type of international law for England and the Allies, and quite another for Germany. They all but allowed Great Britain to run wild in the violation of international law and of our neutral rights, while they insisted on holding Germany "to strict accountability."

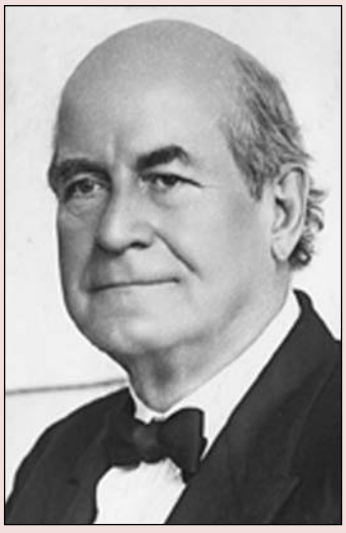
England started out in 1914 by making a scrap of paper out of the Declaration of London governing contraband in wartime. Next, we proceeded to allow her to make use of armed belligerent merchantmen as if they were peaceful commercial vessels. England violated our neutrality rights far more extensively between 1914 and 1917 than she did before the War of 1812, even to the point of flying the American flag.

Wilson came to believe, however, that Great Britain was fighting for civilization and that so trivial a thing as international law must not be allowed to stand in her way. Wilson's attorney general, Thomas W. Gregory, tells of the rebuke which the President administered to certain cabinet members when they protested over the flagrant British violation of our neutral rights:

> After patiently listening, Mr. Wilson said, in that quiet way of his, that the ordinary rules of conduct had no application to the situation; that the Allies were standing with their backs to the wall, fighting wild beasts; that he would permit nothing to be done by our country to hinder or embarrass them in the prosecution of the war unless admitted rights were grossly violated, and that this policy must be understood as settled.

Bryan protested against our unfair and unneutral diplomacy and ultimately resigned because he could not square his conscience with it.

Secretary Lansing admits in his *Memoirs* that he made no



real pretense of holding England to the tenets of international law. He tells us that after the sinking of the *Lusitania* he thought we should be fighting on the side of the Allies and that he was determined to do nothing which would prove embarrassing to us when we later took up our position as a military comrade of the Allied powers. He persisted in this attitude, even though he was honest enough to write after the war that in 1917 we had as good, if not better, legal grounds for fighting Britain as for fighting Germany.

Ambassador Page even went so far as to collaborate with Sir Edward Grey in answering the protests of his own government, an unparalleled procedure which, when revealed, outraged even so pro-Ally a journal as *The New York Times*.

We thus encouraged and perpetuated the illegally extensive British blockade, which provoked the German submarine warfare. In time, we made war on the latter, though it was our unneutral diplomacy, which contributed, in large part, to the continuance of both the British blockade and the German submarine activities. Wilson was deeply affected by the criticisms to which he was subjected by prominent Americans sympathetic with the Allies and in favor of intervention on their side. He was stung by the famous speeches of Theodore Roosevelt on "The Shadows of Shadow Lawn," and by the latter's reference to Wilson's diplomatic statements as examples of "weasel words." He was particularly annoyed by the statement of Elihu Root that "first he shakes his fist and then he shakes his finger."

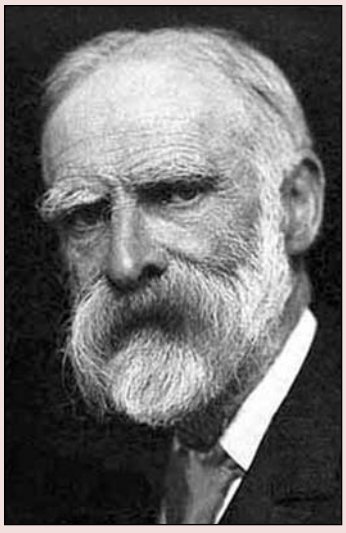
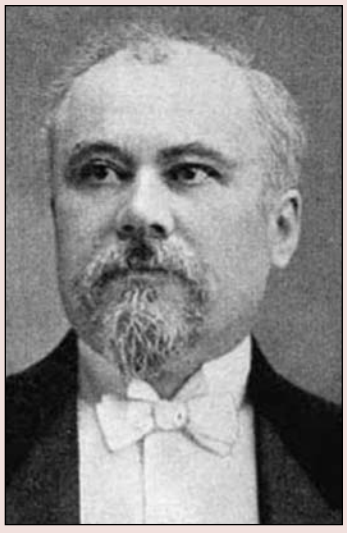
On the other hand, Wilson was human enough to take note of the praise that was showered upon him by the press when he made a bellicose statement or led a preparedness parade. This contrasted sharply with the bitter criticism he evoked when he made a statesmanlike remark, such as that a country might be "too proud to fight," or that the only desirable peace would be "a peace without victory."

Wilson was also profoundly moved by the British propaganda relative to German atrocities and territorial ambitions. This was particularly true after Lord Bryce lent his name to the prestige and veracity of the propaganda stories as to German savagery. Of all living Englishmen, Bryce was probably the man whom Wilson most admired and trusted. When Bryce sponsored the propaganda lies, Wilson came to believe that they must have a substantial basis in fact. This helped on his rationalization that England was fighting the battle of human civilization against wild beasts.

Personal matters also played their role in the transformation

The Book That House Wrote

Phillip Dru: Administrator is the most important book of the early 20th century that has seemed to fall down the memory hole. In it, Edward Mandel House, Wilson's most important advisor, advocated the creation of a completely centralized socialist government. How long are the leftists going to continue their charade that America was an "anti-communist" country? She was nothing of the kind and some of her most important leaders such as House, Wilson, FDR and Eisenhower were emulating communist tyrants. Why? It should come as no surprise that the Marxist House demanded that the U.S. enter the European war of 1914. That ridiculous war seemed tailor-made for the destruction of Christian monarchies that were a stumbling block to the plans of the major bankers. Though the Austrians were completely in the pay of the banking establishment (who considered Vienna one of their capitals, after London), Russia and Serbia were not; in fact, both monarchies had explicitly rejected the arrogant demands of the banking houses of Paris, London and Vienna. Russia lost her tsar, but Serbia barely held on (after losing a full third of her population). The war was basically lost to the bankers, in part thanks to the intervention of the U.S., whose foreign policy was controlled by House.

Facing page, pictured from left to right: U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, who won re-election on a peace platform but who was ever-ready to enter WWI on the side of the British; Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, a true man of peace and America-First politics; Robert Lansing, the pro-British man who replaced Bryan; and U.S. Ambassador to Britain Walter Hines Paige, whose pro-British sympathies made a farce of his position. Pictured this page left to right are: King George V of England; Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany; Lord Bryce of England and Raymond Poincare of France. Lord Bryce was well known for spinning convincing German atrocity stories that helped whip the British into a war frenzy, babies being hoisted up in the air and bayoneted by German soldiers and the like.

of Wilson's attitude. His first wife died and a strong pacific influence was removed. He then courted and married a dashing widow who was sympathetic with the Allied side and friendly with Washington military and naval circles. She was also bitterly resentful of the criticism to which Wilson was subjected on account of his refusal to be stampeded into intervention. She appears to have wished him to take a stronger stand for intervention. The domestic influence on the president was, thus, completely transformed in character as a result of his second marriage. The publication of Mrs. Wilson's *Memoirs* does not make it necessary to modify this statement.

When, as an outcome of these various influences, Wilson had been converted to intervention, he rationalized his change of attitude on the basis of a noble moral purpose. As he told Jane Addams in the spring of 1917, he felt that the United States must be represented at the peace conference, which would end the World War if there was to be any hope of a just and constructive peace. But Wilson could be at the peace conference only if the United States had previously entered the World War.

A year earlier, Wilson had sent House to Europe with a plan to put the U.S. in the war on the side of the Allies if Germany would not accept unfavorable peace terms.

It is still asserted by many writers, such as Professor Charles Seymour, that the resumption of submarine warfare by Germany was the sole reason for Wilson's determination to enter the war on the Allied side. But we know that he had been converted to intervention long before January 1917.

A year earlier, he had sent Col. House to Europe with a plan to put us in the war on the side of the Allies if Germany would not accept peace terms obviously unfavorable to her. But even such peace terms for Germany were rejected by the British leaders, who felt sure of American aid anyway and were determined to crush Germany. Yet this British rebuff did not lead Wilson to lose heart in his efforts to put this country into the war.

His next step was taken in this country. Early in April 1916, Wilson called into consultation Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives and congressional leaders Claude Kitchin and H.D. Flood, and sounded them out to see if they would support him in a plan to bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. This was the famous "Sunrise Conference" described later by Gilson Gardner in *McNaught's Monthly* of June 1925. These men sharply refused to sanction any such policy, and Wilson allowed the campaign of 1916 to be fought out on the slogan, "He kept us out of war." Wilson did not dare to risk splitting the Democratic Party over entry into the war before the campaign of 1916 had successfully ended. The existence of the "Sunrise Conference" has been fully verified by Prof. A.M. Arnett in his scholarly book on Claude Kitchin.

Wilson was convinced after the failure of the "Sunrise Conference" that there was no hope of getting the country into war until after the election. The sentiment of the nation was for peace. If he was elected as an exponent of peace and then went into war the country as a whole would believe that he had done his best to "keep us out of war." He would have a united country behind him. Hence, he and Col. House sent Gov. Martin Glynn of New York and Sen. Ollie James of Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1916, with instructions to make keynote speeches emphasizing

Wilson's heroic efforts to keep us out of war.

Thus was fashioned the famous slogan, "He kept us out of war," which reelected Woodrow Wilson to the presidency almost a year after Col. House, following Wilson's directions, had declared that: "The United States would like Great Britain to do whatever would help the United States to aid the Allies." The campaign and election of 1916 were very really a referendum on war, and the people voted against war. This is illuminating as an illustration of the fallacy that a war referendum, such as the Ludlow Amendment would, by itself alone, suffice to keep us out of war, but the election of 1916 does offer definite proof that Wilson was not pushed into war by popular demand. The influence exerted by American finance upon our entry into the World War has been revealed in Ray Stannard Baker's *Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson*, in the volumes of the Nye armament investigation, and in Prof. C.C. Tansill's *America Goes to War.*

At the outset, the international bankers were not by any means all pro-Ally. Some, like the Morgan firm, were pro-British, and had been for years, while others, like Kuhn, Loeb and Company, manned chiefly by men of German derivation, were pro-German. But the financial interests of all the bankers soon came to be pro-Ally, for credit and loans to Germany were discouraged, while large loans were presently being made to the Allied powers.

On August 15, 1914, at the beginning of the war, Bryan declared against loans to any belligerent, on the ground that credit is the basis of all forms of contraband. President Wilson backed him up. For the time being, this position did not operate seriously against the Allies, for the balance of trade and investment was against the United States, and the Allied countries could pay for their purchases by canceling the debts owed abroad by Americans. This situation took care of matters for a few months. But Allied war purchases became so great that, by the autumn of 1914, there was a credit crisis. The National City Bank addressed Robert Lansing, then counselor of the State Department, on this matter on October 23, 1914. Short-term credits to European governments were advocated. Lansing talked the matter over with President Wilson at once, and the latter agreed that the government would not interfere with such an arrangement. This information was transmitted orally to Willard Straight of J.P. Morgan & Company at the Metropolitan Club in Washington on the same night.

Shortly afterward, H.P. Davison of the Morgan firm went to England and signed a contract to become the British purchasing agent in America. A similar contract was soon made with France.

The short-term loans sufficed for some months but, by the summer of 1915, Allied buying had become so extensive that the bankers saw that they must float loans here for the Allied countries if the latter were to continue to buy American munitions on a large scale. So they made strong representations to Col. House and to Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo.

On August 21, 1915, McAdoo wrote a long letter to President Wilson, pointing out that great prosperity had come to the country as a result of the sale of munitions to the Allies, but that this prosperity could not continue unless we financed it through open loans to the Allies—i.e., selling Allied bonds in our own financial markets.

On September 6, 1915, Secretary Lansing argued similarly in a letter to President Wilson, stressing the crisis that faced American business if the earlier ruling of Bryan and the president on American loans to belligerents was not rescinded. Col. House supported this position. McAdoo and Lansing won their point. On September 8, 1915, Wilson assented to loans and the Morgan firm was once more given oral information. Very soon, the first public loan, the $500 million Anglo-French loan, was floated.

The formal loans to the Allies, over $2.5 billion in all, financed their purchases for a little over a year, but their buying was so heavy that even the great investment banking houses could not take care of their needs. By January 1917, the Allies had overdrawn their credit by nearly $500 million. Only Uncle Sam could save the great banking houses and the Allies. And Uncle Sam could help only if the United States were at war with Germany. We could not, as a government, lend money to a belligerent, unless we were at war with its enemy. Just at this time the Germans renewed their unrestricted submarine warfare. The United States could now be led into the war, and the bankers would be repaid. They were repaid to the last cent.

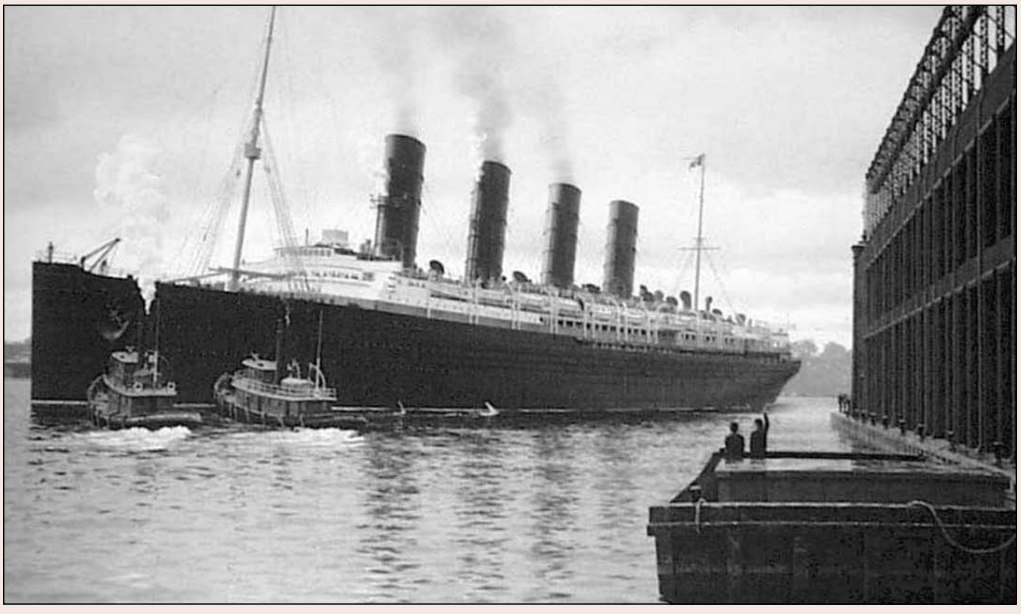
When the war was over, Mr. Thomas W. Lament, of J.P. Morgan and Company, stated the facts relative to the attitude of

The Sinking of

Along with her sister ship the *Mauretania*, the *Lusitania* represented the height of passenger liner size, speed and comfort, even though it had been modified somewhat for wartime use. They were "the monarchs of the sea." At right, the Cunard Line's poster brags of *Lusitania*'s 790-foot length and 32,500 tons.

On May 7, 1915, Lusitania was entering the most dangerous part of her journey. German U-boats had been effectively targeting Allied shipping in the north Atlantic. However, Captain William Turner, shown left, instead of speeding up, slowed *Lusitania* down, making her an even more inviting target for German torpedoes.

Lusitania Ignites American



Captain-Lieutenant Walther Schwiger, of the German submarine *U-20*, saw a huge four-stacked ship in his periscope. He fired only one torpedo. It struck *Lusitania* amidship. The explosion set off a secondary explosion, most likely from the ignition of contraband munitions, and the ship sank in 18 minutes. She carried 1,195 of her 1,959 people on board to the bottom. These included 123 "Yanks." America was outraged.

Below is a British army recruitment poster of the time, showing a dead mother cradling her drowned child as their corpses sink to the bottom of the ocean, victims of the *Lusitania* disaster. The poster was quite effective in enlisting cannon fodder.

his firm toward the World War and the belligerent powers:

> At the request of certain of the foreign governments the firm of Messrs. J.P. Morgan and Company undertook to coordinate the requirements of the Allies, and then to bring about regularity and promptness in fulfilling these requirements. Those were the days when American citizens were being urged to remain neutral in action, in word, and even in thought. But our firm had never for one moment been neutral: we didn't know how to be. From the very start we did everything we could to contribute to the cause of the Allies. And this particular work had two effects: one in assisting the Allies in the production of goods and munitions in America necessary to the Allies' vigorous prosecution of the war; the other in helping to develop the great and profitable export trade that our country has had. Most American industrialists naturally shared the attitude of the bankers. Since England controlled the seas, our sales were mainly to the Allied powers. We wished to see the Allies continue the war and win it. Upon their purchases depended most of our sales and prosperity, and upon their success and solvency depended the prospect of their being able to pay us in the end. The trade in munitions carried us from a depression in 1914 to boom years in 1915 and 1916. By abandoning his neutral financial and industrial policy in favor of the Allies, President Wilson made it possible for the Entente Powers to enjoy an enormous advantage over the Central Powers in getting war supplies. The only way for the Central Powers to overcome it was to resume unlimited submarine warfare and try to sweep from the seas the ships that were carrying these supplies to the Allies.
>
> It was our unneutral financing of the Allies that led to the resumption of German submarine warfare, and it was the resumption of this warfare, which furnished the "incident" that enabled the war party in this country to put us into the conflict. It is, thus, perfectly clear that economic and financial pressure was the crucial factor, which led us into war in 1917.

But no one need hold that President Wilson was moved primarily by any tender sentiments for the bankers. Both McAdoo and Lansing argued that it was essential to American prosperity to finance the Allies.

It was this general consideration of continued prosperity in 1915-16 and the relation of this to the prospects of the Democratic Party in the election of 1916, rather than any direct banker pressure on the White House, that bore in on Wilson's consciousness in the late summer of 1915, when he let down the gates to financing the Allies.

Yet, it is downright silly to contend that the bankers had no influence on Wilson's policy. If he did not listen to the bankers himself, he did listen very attentively to those who did heed banker pressure, namely, McAdoo, Lansing and House.

The active campaign for American preparedness and intervention was engineered by leaders of the war cult in the United States, such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood, Henry

First U.S. Woman President?

The story of Woodrow Wilson's second marriage is darker and more devious, and more astonishing, than previously recorded. Wilson's first wife was Ellen Axson (right). Ellen Wilson had good political sense and was helpful in then-Gov. Wilson's presidential bid. But after two years in the White House, she died of Bright's disease, complicated by an accidental fall in the living quarters. Seven months after his wife's death Wilson chanced to meet the vivacious Edith Galt (lower left and top with Woodrow), a native of Wytheville, Virginia, a widow since 1908. The president began courting her and in October 1915 announced their engagement. Edith Wilson set out immediately to consolidate her influence on him and tried to destroy his relationships with his friends. She was persistent and eventually succeeded. The long underreported and ghastly last 17 months of the Galt-Wilson presidency were nothing less than a sordid lie. Wilson was very sick. Newly revealed medical records show a deeply disturbed, confused, rigid man, clearly incapable of discharging his high office, unable to write or think, indeed barely able to get out of bed. His disabilities, cleverly concealed, elevated the former Mrs. Edith Galt to presidential caretaker and, dangerously, to regent. She has been called America's first woman president.

Cabot Lodge, "Gus" Gardiner and the like. They led in the preparedness movement, the Plattsburg camp episode, and other steps designed to stimulate the martial spirit in America. The newspapers warmly supported this movement because of the circulation appeal which preparedness material supplied.

While there were notable exceptions, the majority of our newspapers were pro-Ally and pro-interventionist. Many of them were honestly sympathetic with the Allies. Others were deeply influenced by Allied propaganda. Some were heavily subsidized by the Allies. Still others were bought outright by Allied interests. Moreover, the Allies supplied all American newspapers with a vast amount of war-news material always favorable to the Allied cause. The newspapers also had a natural affinity for the bankers and industrialists who were their chief advertising clients. Finally, the newspapers were not unaware of the enormous circulation gains and increased advertising revenue, which would follow our entry into the World War.

In the matter of propaganda the Allies had a notable advantage. They controlled the seas, the cables, and other means of communication. The Germans had only one crude and temporary wireless contact with the United States. Further, Allied propaganda was far better organized and more lavishly supported. It was also much more adroit than the German. As a result, a majority of Americans were led to believe in the veracity of the great batch of atrocity lies relative to the German invasion of Belgium, submarine warfare, and the like. This was particularly true after Lord Bryce put the force of his name and prestige behind the authenticity of such tales. Lord Northcliffe, who was in charge of British propaganda, in moments of unusual candor, stated that the Americans proved more gullible in such matters than any other people except the Chinese and called us "a bunch of sheep."

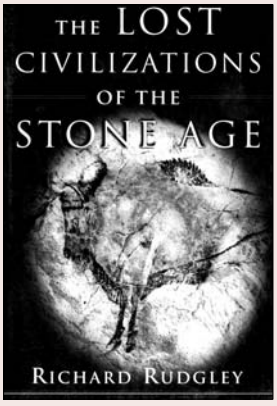
Ministers of the gospel also joined heartily in the great crusade to put us into the World War. Lining up behind such a stalwart as Newell Dwight Hillis, they preached a veritable holy war. They represented the Allies as divinely anointed promoters of international decency and justice and the Central Powers as the servants of evil and the agents of savagery.

The net result of all this was that we entered the World War in April 1917. We did so, even though there was no clear legal or moral basis for our so doing. If there ever was an instance in which the facts were clearly in accord with a neutrality policy it was in the spring of 1917. We should have fought both Germany and Britain or else neither. But the country went into war, with most of the citizens of the United States feeling that our self-respect and national honor demanded it. No other course seemed open to us. ❖

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes was a great pioneer of Revisionist writing in English. Focusing on European history in the 20th century, Barnes was relentless on his criticism of well paid, academic tripe that was (and is) passing for history.

Lost Civilizations of the Stone Age

An authoritative, eye-opening Revisionist look at Stone Age civilizations that explodes traditional mainstream portrayals of man's prehistory.



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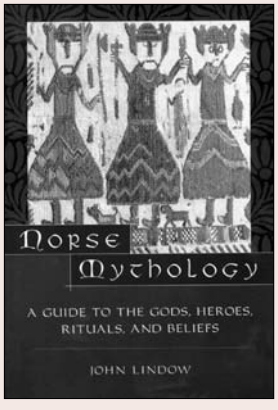

Norse Mythology: A Guide to the Gods, Heroes, Rituals and Beliefs explores the magical myths and legends of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Greenland. This work outlines the prehistoric tales and beliefs from these regions that have remained embedded in the imagination of the world. The guide begins with an introduction that helps put Scandinavian mythology in its place in history. Then follows a chapter that explains the meaning of mythic time and a third section that presents in-depth explanations of each mythological term. These fascinating entries identify particular deities and giants as well as the places where they dwelt and the varied and wily means by which they forged their existence and battled one another. We meet Thor, one of the most powerful gods, who specializes in killing giants using a hammer made for him by dwarves, not to mention myriad trolls, ogres, humans and strange animals. In the enchanted world where this mythology takes place, we encounter turbulent rivers, majestic mountains, dense forests, fierce winters, eagles, ravens, salmon and snakes in a landscape closely resembling Scandinavia. Beings travel on ships and on horseback. They eat slaughtered meat and drink mead. Spanning from the inception of the universe and the birth of human beings, to the universe's destruction and the mythic future, these sparkling tales of creation and destruction, death and rebirth, gods and heroes will entertain readers and offer insight into the relationship between Scandinavian myth, history and culture. #339, softcover, 365 pages, $19 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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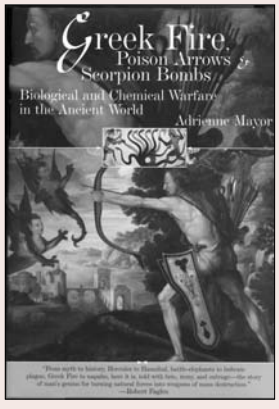

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Keeping Our Society Alive

The Greatest Moral & Ethical Problem of Our Age

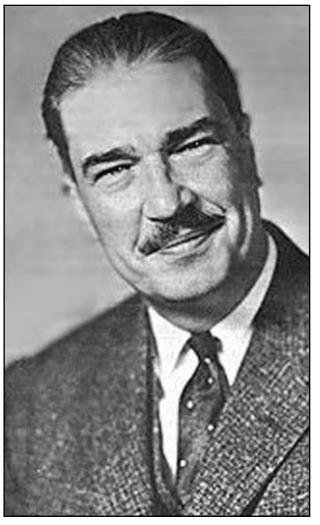
A Critique of Lawrence R. Brown's *The Might of the West*

Written in May of 1982, this powerful book review features Revilo Oliver at his best. Much has been written on the "fate of the West," or what the West actually "is." Here, much light is shed on these questions, as one mighty pen reviews another.

BY REVILO P. OLIVER

Lawrence R. Brown's *The Might of the West* is one of the fundamental books of our century. Inquiry into the causes of the rise and fall of nations and civilizations is at least as old as Herodotus, but study of the problem in the form in which it presents itself so acutely and urgently to us may be said to begin with Theodore Funck-Brentano's *La Civilisation et ses lois* (1876), which was followed by such notable works as Brook Adams's *The Law of Civilization and Decay* (1896) and Correa Moylan Walsh's *The Climax of Civilization* (1917). All earlier works, however, were so eclipsed by Oswald Spengler's magisterial and celebrated *Untergang des Abendlandes* (1918-22) that all subsequent writing on the subject must be defined by reference to Spengler, although the course of history since 1922 has shown that he failed to take into account some forces that have powerfully distorted the development of our civilization, if not of others.

Although Mr. Brown's purpose is to illuminate the true nature and vital force or our culture rather than to formulate general laws of historical change, he follows Spengler in regarding our Western civilization as unique and discrete, having no organic relation to any other civilization: it began around A.D. 800 and has brought us to our catastrophic present. He has dropped, however, Spengler's conception of a civilization as a quasi-biological organism with a fixed life span, whence it follows that the West is now senile and, like an old man, has no future but the ineluctable decay of vitality that precedes an inescapable death. In this respect, therefore, Mr. Brown's philosophy, as he formulated it in 1963, is basically optimistic. Far from being doomed by some inherent or external destiny, we of the West, if only we come to our senses and understand who we really are, may be just beginning the great age of our civilization.



REVILO P. OLIVER

Much as Spengler does, Lawrence Brown identifies the Egyptian, Babylonian, Hindu and Chinese civilization as discrete from our own. He concisely surveys their political development and their accomplishments in mechanics, architecture, and the arts, with the notable exception of literature, for which he evidently feels indifference, if not disdain. He also recognizes Spengler's "Magian" culture but uses the term "Levantine" to designate it, devoting special attention to its dominant superstitions and the mentality that produced them. These other cultures, and even the Classical, are described for purposes of contrast, for Mr. Brown, who doubts the possibility of establishing a historical causality, writes to enable us "to discover our lost identity."

He makes a strong case, stronger, I should say, than Spengler's, for the independence of European civilization, and he is eminently right in making the principal criterion the great technology and the scientific method that are the true glory and the unique creation of our culture.

Our civilization, on his showing, was born in the time of Charlemagne, and it went through the process that Spengler calls pseudomorphosis, by which a young people, emerging from barbarism, takes over some of the outward forms and the learning of a more advanced civilization. We took over very lit-

The most powerful Frankish monarch of the Middle Ages, Charlemagne consolidated most of Western Europe into a Christian domain during his reign from A.D. 768 to 814. After Charlemagne saved the Vatican from the Lombards and subdued the Saxons, Pope Leo III crowned him Holy Roman Emperor on Christmas Day, A.D. 800. The medieval Carolingian Renaissance of learning, culture and extensive legal reform is also associated with his historic rule.

tle from the Classical and much from the Levantine world, which was represented by both Byzantium and Islam. But we failed—at the time and ever since—to eliminate the alien elements after they had served their purpose, and that is why it has been the West's dolorous fate to be "a society whose inward convictions have been at hopeless variance with its outward professions."

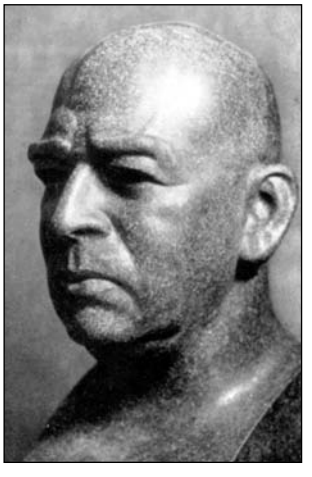
European civilization was developing the great power for which its unique mentality destined it, and it was gradually expelling the alien elements it had absorbed at its origin, when its progress was checked by a disastrous recrudescence of those alien elements, which thus came to dominate and pervert it for centuries. The two fatal poisons were Christianity and Humanism, which Mr. Brown regards as concurrent and complementary infections of the mass mind, and not as essentially antithetical forces. He accordingly sees "the Renaissance and the Reformation as two manifestations of the same retreat from the exacting moral and intellectual responsibilities of Western civilization."

The Might of the West gives us the clearest and most cogent summary I have seen of the intellectual development of our civilization in the Middle Ages. As seeds sprout beneath a layer of fertilizing compost and send their shoots up through it, so the native rationality of our race grew up through the protective mantle of its religion.

The Scholastics labored to make the cult logically intelligible, and at the same time they virtually founded modern mathematics. The better minds saw through the veil of Christian ignorance and rediscovered such fundamental facts of the real world as the sphericity of the earth. Technology, the source of our unique power, began more and more to harness the forces of nature by, for example, building windmills and watermills, breeding sturdy draft horses, inventing an efficient harness for them, and so nicely computing stresses that the audaciously soaring architecture of the Gothic became possible.

The feudal rulers, furthermore, gave formal assent to the religion, but conducted their affairs with worldly prudence, while good society insisted on standards of personal honor, honesty, valor, and chivalry for which there was no sanction in the supposed revelations of their deity. Christianity was being gradually but surely civilized.

Our contemporaries generally accept as a truism the view that men's minds were fettered by superstitions about the supernatural until they were emancipated by the Humanism of the Renaissance, but thoughtful students will at least admit that the proposition is open to doubt. Egon Friedell may not greatly exaggerate when, in the first volume of his *Kulturgeschichte der Neuzeit*, he claims that Nominalism, which was the final and greatest triumph of the Scholastics and antedated even the earliest symptoms of the Renaissance, was more decisive in its effect on our history than the invention of gunpowder or of printing.



Oswald Spengler

Nominalism illuminated the impassable gulf between our racially instinctive standards of morality and the tales in the Bible. It did not question the historicity of those stories or expressly repudiate the religion, but it did make it incontestable that the god who was an accomplice of the Jews when they swindled the Egyptians and stole their property obviously offended our concept of justice. The only escape from that dilemma was to regard as just whatever that capricious and ferocious old god did, however repugnant his conduct was to us.

Could the Catholic unity of Christendom have been indefinitely preserved after that demonstration?

To any unprejudiced mind, the Protestant Reformation was a catastrophe. Europe was fragmented by irreconcilable hatreds,

which endure to the present day. Endless and almost innumerable wars were waged, not rationally for political or economic ends, but insanely to enforce obscure and paradoxical doctrines that the various Christian sects today have discarded as nugatory or illusory. For more than two centuries, the best blood of Europe continually drenched battlefields and washed city streets as men, inflamed with pious blood lust, butchered their kinsmen in frantic efforts to deliver their omnipotent god from the clutches of the Antichrist.

The genetic loss, which fell heaviest upon the northern countries, was great beyond calculation. Historians estimate that in just one of the many Wars of Religion, "two-thirds" of the population of Germany perished; and while that is an extreme example of the power of Faith, no country in Europe failed to sacrifice a part of its population to please Yahweh.

The intellectual and moral disasters matched the genetic. For more than two centuries, most of the intellectual energies of Europe, which could have been devoted to science and useful scholarship, were diverted from the tasks of civilization and squandered on interminable argumentation about holy ghosts, goblins and witches. In their efforts to solve God's puzzles, the clergy on both sides had to learn God's own language, Hebrew, and cognate dialects; the Jewish influence became ascendant, sometimes paramount, through both the Old Testament and the theosophical rodomontade of the Kabbala. And on the Protestant side the fragmentation continued until any crackbrained tailor, disgruntled wife, or clever con man could have a revelation of what the scriptural conundrums really meant and set up in business as a heresiarch.

With the Reformation, the brain fever became epidemic. What was novel about it was that Biblical texts were used to incite revolutionary agitation among the masses and civil wars.

During the Middle Ages, it is true, there were some outbreaks of religious hysteria, but the Church kept them under control. With the Reformation, the brain fever became epidemic. What was novel about it was that Biblical texts were used to incite revolutionary agitation among the masses and civil wars. Whether or not the initiators foresaw the consequences of their arson, the blaze, once kindled, became a conflagration that swept over all Europe and mentally stultified it for centuries and even to the present day, especially now in such basically Christian heresies as Marxism and "liberalism," which claim to be atheistic, but obviously must believe in the devil, whose malevolent disciples, particularly "Fascists" and "racists," they righteously long to exterminate.

What is startling about *The Might of the West* is the identification of humanism as another deadly pseudomorphosis. The usual view is that the Renaissance was an antidote to Christianity, and some scholars, such as Emile Callot, not only recognize the Reformation as (I translate) "a violent regression to the Middle Ages, by which the limpid stream of ancient wisdom would be contaminated for two centuries," but argue that, strictly speaking, the Reformation was the effective end of the Renaissance.

Mr. Brown sees matters quite differently. For him, the Renaissance was a second and simultaneous disaster. It was a pseudomorphosis, an attempt to revive the Classical civilization, which had no legitimate connection with ours, thus imposing a pernicious illusion that long distorted our culture and, like the Reformation, prevented us from becoming aware of our true identity. He has thus neatly offended both the credulous and the educated among our contemporaries.

Whether or not the author of *The Might of the West* is right, it must be observed that he writes with a polemic animus against Graeco-Roman culture, often underestimates or misrepresents the facts, and is sometimes led by his own polemical ardor into ludicrous statements, of which the very worst is to be found in his comparison of the Hindu and Classical cultures on page 121. Mr. Brown knows very well that the Parthenon is not built of wood; that Athens was a "thalassocracy" and that Rome was a great naval power after 260 B.C.; that the poems of Homer were not first written down in the time of Marcus Aurelius; that the Greek alphabet was in use nine centuries before that time; and that Greek was written (in a syllabic script) and records kept as early as the 13th century B.C. Mr. Brown knew all that, of course, but his temper momentarily got the better of him, and a judicious reader, even if not charitable, will overlook this and other lapses, which are really irrelevant to the main argument.

Mr. Brown's disparagement of the Classical civilization and his certainty that it was foreign to our own are based on its failure to develop a comparable technology. He was, perhaps, less than generous when he failed to mention that the epistemology of the New Academy, known to everyone through Cicero's *Academica*, is precisely what is taken for granted in the methodology of modern science, but the problem is a real one, and I do not profess to know the answer.

Is technology the sole criterion? And is there not a radical difference between Mr. Brown's two instances of pseudomorphosis? The religious one was injected into our culture at its very inception, was enforced by fear of a terrible god whose existence and power were not doubted, and became the basis of all social organization from the very first.

If Humanism was also a pseudomorphosis, it was spontaneously and voluntarily adopted by Europe when our civilization was, on Mr. Brown's own showing, in a quite advanced stage. It corresponded to no political, social, or economic imperative; it was fostered by no organization or class in its own interest; and it so appealed to the minds of our race that it triumphed over the determined and vigorous opposition of a large part of the Christian clergy, who rightly foresaw in it a threat to their business. In fact, I learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* (London) that even today an active admiration of Classical culture is a "fight against the Judeo-Christian tradition" and that something so horribly "anti-Semitic" ought to be suppressed as "fascism." The Classical world of antiquity must have captivated

the modern mind through some charm, beauty, or world-view inherent in its surviving literature. From the end of the 15th century to the beginning of the 20th, our civilization voluntarily so identified itself with the Graeco-Roman that it devoted the greater part of the youth of every educated man to the extremely difficult and even painful task of so mastering the modalities of Classical thought that he could think directly in Latin and Greek and thus compose both prose and verse in those languages in conformity with the purest models and the most exacting standards. For that vast expenditure of intellectual energy there is no analogy in recorded history. And if that was pseudomorphosis, what accounts for so great, so spontaneous, and so continuous a hallucination?

Why the West turned in admiration to Antiquity is clear, even if we follow Mr. Brown in refusing to see any significance in the fact that the Classical and the Western are the only two civilizations that were created by Nordics, and flourished so long as Nordics remained dominant in their own countries. Apart from the beauty of an unsurpassed literature, and apart from the historical realism that one learns from Thucydides and Tacitus, the modern world sought in the ancient a system of civil ethics and of political life. The great men of antiquity, as their lives are reported, for instance, in Plutarch's biographies, obeyed standards of personal honor as well as prudence, which we instinctively admire, although Christianity condemns them.

Cicero, for example, was indeed admired for his eloquence, but no less for his vision of, and devotion to, the republic. And, as Mr. Brown is well aware, it was the Graeco-Roman conception of a mixed constitution (Cicero, Polybius, Aristotle) that ultimately produced the Constitution of the United States.

And here at last we have come to the crux of the problem. When I first read Mr. Brown's breathtaking assertion that the Greeks and Romans lacked "a sense of politics," I thought that merely another slip of an impassioned pen. But I think he meant precisely what he said, although he refrained from developing his point. One of the characteristics that most sharply differentiate the Classical civilization from all others except our own is the idea that a highly civilized people is capable of self-government through elected officers.

The Greeks and Romans, so long as they controlled their own countries, were devoted to democracy in the ancient sense of that word, that is to say, government of which the policies are determined by a limited body of responsible citizens, who must be free, economically as well as politically, and thus necessarily be supported by a subject mass of slaves or the equivalent. Needless to say, the current notion that every anthropoid is enti-

Thucydides & the Medieval Era

One of the great myths, one held by rightists and leftists alike, is that the medieval era was one of crudity and ignorance. Bizarrely enough, some of these same people also accuse the scholars of the Medieval period of being too metaphysical and pedantic. Thomas Aquinas in the West and St. Photios the Great in the East are both accused of extreme loftiness and abstraction, while the remainder of the Middle Ages is relegated to the ash heap of history. Of course, as always, nothing is further from the truth. The modern disciplines of science were not the product of the Renaissance or even the Enlightenment, but came from Roger Bacon, one of the leading scientific lights of the Middle Ages. The rediscovery of Aristotle (in the West) and the protection of both the Greek and Roman conceptions of science and the state was the sole responsibility of the scholars and monks of the Medieval period, both in the Byzantine East and the Frankish/Germanic West. This picture of the great Greek historian Thucydides illumines a medieval manuscript.

tled to a vote to express his whims is a form of gibbering idiocy that was unknown in antiquity. All the political convulsions of Graeco-Roman history arose from either divisions within the limited body of citizens or disputes about the most expedient extension or contraction of the franchise.

It is true that no ancient state ever succeeded in stabilizing a constitution by which the franchise was so nicely adjusted that it was large enough to avert rule by self-interested cabals and small enough to exclude the feckless and ignorant, but the principle that free and responsible citizens (to the exclusion of slaves, proletarians and aliens) were sovereign was maintained even in the Roman Empire until the Romans were supplanted by the descendants of their former slaves and subjects, especially wily Levantines, to whose radically different minds the very concept of political freedom and personal self-respect was childish and repugnant.

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Now if it be true that our people's infatuation with systems of elected government sprang from an attempt to imitate the politics of a civilization whose literature we admire, then the Renaissance was, as Mr. Brown claims, a pseudomorphosis, and practically all of our political theory since the 16th century was an alien importation that the West, through a gross misunderstanding of itself, permitted to pervert its own nature and to drive it to an endless series of calamities. The true form of Western government, therefore, must be found in a stable hierarchical system based on personal loyalties and status within a virtually closed society, preferably the feudal system at its best or an adaptation of the Mediaeval polity to present conditions. The proximate collapse of the ochlocracy to which Americans are now mindlessly devoted will lend cogency to that proposition.

If the Renaissance was a delusion, we are deluding ourselves so long as we tinker with the Graeco-Roman idea of self-government, fatally deluding ourselves about the nature of Western man.

If the Renaissance was a vast pseudomorphosis, we must recognize the utter folly of trying to imitate a dead and alien civilization in the mad hope that we can succeed where it so notoriously failed. We must, therefore, purge our minds of the very notion of majority rule and all that it implies. It is not enough to recognize the suicidal insanity that has now enslaved us to our parasites and eternal enemies, for it would be equally unnatural to vest power in a legitimate majority of responsible citizens.

We must even discard dreams of rule by a majority of a highly select minority. It is idle to inquire whether the U.S. Constitution failed because the requirements of property that entitled men to vote were set too low, or because it did not prohibit the immigration of Jews and other unassimilable aliens. It is futile to speculate whether the principle of human freedom and republican government could have been saved, had the Confederacy defeated the fanatical invaders and vindicated its independence. It is absurd to consider, as some of our more intelligent contemporaries are now doing, the creation of a viable society by resurrecting the Serbian constitution described in Cicero's *De republica*, substituting for property, criteria of measured intelligence or racial purity.

The very concept of self-government is like the Ptolemaic astronomy, which could not have been saved by positing more epicycles or modifying it, as did Tycho Brahe, to eliminate the more glaring discrepancies; it was the basic idea that the heavens revolved around the Earth that had to be discarded.

If the Renaissance was a delusion, we are deluding ourselves so long as we tinker with the Graeco-Roman idea of self-government, fatally deluding ourselves about the nature of Western man. In our civilization, the natural and requisite government

Oswald Spengler

The Decline of the West by Oswald Spengler. This Spengler classic should be on everyone's bookshelf. Spengler's influence on 20th-century thought and his explanation of the life and death of a culture are timeless. As historian Charles Beard wrote in 1926: "Spengler should be read by all who are trying to grope their way in the dusk of evening or dawn." Abridged version, indexed. #166, softcover, 420 pages, ***$17.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Thinkers of the Right: Challenging Materialism

Risking vilification, boycott and censure from the majority of their fellow scholars, who sold themselves for popularity and money, the "non-conformist" authors discussed within this rare volume were looking for alternatives to meet the many crises of the 20th century (most of the issues covered are still unresolved here in the 21st), including a return to aristocracy or the "new" doctrine of fascism. Includes essays on Spengler, Nietzsche, D.H. Lawrence, D'Annunzio, Marinetti, Hamsun, Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, Roy Campbell, Stephenson, Fairburn, Mishima and Evola. By K.R. Bolton. Softcover, 192 pages, #391, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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must not only be completely authoritarian, but must be one of which the inner structure and purposes are concealed from the majority by means of a religion or equivalent faith to which citizens and masses alike will give implicit and unquestioning obedience. Mr. Brown explicitly warns us:

> We should not fool ourselves into supposing that the core and source of strength of Western civilization can ever win the conscious applause of the great bulk of Westerners. Unconsciously they live by and treasure the standards of their civilization, but the intellectual acknowledgement of these standards runs counter to so many demands of self-esteem and self-justification, of childish hopes and pathetic dreams that most men can never verbally make this acknowledgement even secretly to themselves.

It follows, therefore, that so long as our civilization endures, ours must necessarily be "an esoteric, not a popular society." If the West is to be preserved from the death that now seems imminent, it must be brought again under the control of Western minds, who, whatever the outward professions they may deem it expedient to make, will recognize and foster, quietly and more or less secretly, the implacably objective science that has "created the unique greatness of our society."

It will have been seen that the problem whether our civilization is in its fundamental nature linked to, or totally independent of, the Classical has immediate and drastic implications for us. I have sought to elucidate the question, not to answer it. I shall only add that although Mr. Brown admits that "a connection between biology and civilization is an obvious historical fact," and although he perceives that the Levantine mentality is totally incompatible with, and inimical to, our own, he does not consider the possibly relevant fact that the Classical, like all the civilizations known to history, declined and perished with the deterioration, mongrelization, and supersession of the race that created it.

Whatever weight we accord to this fact, we may be confident, I think, that Mr. Brown understands that his own premises require racial homogeneity in at least the elite of the West, and that only a scientifically rigorous system of eugenics can produce men of the rare intellectual capacity and the rarer dedication that will make them both able and willing to bear the enormous burden of high civilization.

Every reader must decide for himself how much of Mr. Brown's analysis he will accept, but in so doing he will have been forced to face the fact that "the greatest ethical problem of our lifetime is to keep our society alive." The word "ethical" is well chosen, for there can be no morality higher than the one which will deliver us from "the ruin we have fought two world wars to achieve." That profound perception alone would suffice to make *The Might of the West* one of the great achievements of the Western mind. ❖

Revilo P. Oliver is considered one of the finest nationalist minds of the 20th century. Though one will always find things to disagree with in Oliver's work, he remains thought provoking and relevant, even years after his death.

Spengler's Prediction

Reproduced from Spengler's
Man & Technics, written in 1931

. . . And so presently, the "natives" saw into our secrets, understood them and used them to the full. Within 30 years the Japanese became technicians of the first rank, and in their war against Russia, they revealed a technical superiority from which their teachers were able to learn many lessons. Today more or less everywhere—in the Far East, India, South America, South Africa—industrial regions are in being, or coming into being, which, owing to their low scale of wages, will face us with a deadly competition. The unassailable privileges of the white races have been thrown away, squandered, betrayed. The others have caught up with their instructors. Possibly—with their combination of "native cunning" and the over-ripe intelligence of their ancient civilizations—they have surpassed them. Where there is coal, or oil, or water-power, there a new weapon can be forged against the heart of the Faustian Civilization.

The exploited world is beginning to take its revenge on its lords. The innumerable hands of the colored races—at least as clever and far less exigent—will shatter the economic organization of the whites at its foundations. The accustomed luxury of the white workman, in comparison with the coolie, will be his doom. The labor of the white is itself coming to be unwanted. The huge masses of men centered in the Northern coal areas, the great industrial works, the capital invested in them, whole cities and districts, are faced with the probability of going under in the competition. The center of gravity of production is steadily shifting away from them, especially since even the respect of the colored races for the white has been ended by the World War. It is no mere crisis, but the beginning of a catastrophe.

—Oswald Spengler, *Man & Technics*

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Russia Proves Her Mettle

Infamous Letter Strikes at Zionist Hate Mongers

In what is now already known by some to be Russia's most fervent proof of her leadership against the New World Order, hundreds of Russian newspaper editors, university professors and politicians drafted a letter to the federal attorney general condemning many of the practices, beliefs and morés of modern Jewry. . . . Anything like this, in any other country (including many Arab ones), is unthinkable. Predictably, Jewish groups and neoconservatives are demanding Putin "prosecute" and "punish" the hundreds of intellectuals who signed this document. Determine for yourself as you read this thoughtful, frank and highly detailed letter, who is it in Russia that has codified hate? Who is it that cries for protection while at the same time fomenting the worst kind of race hatred? We reproduce the infamous "Russia letter" below for your edification and analysis.

VLADIMIR PUTIN

Dear Mr. Procurator General:

On December 18, 2003, the president of the Russian Federation, Vladimir V. Putin, brought up the following statistics in the course of a televised address: in 1999 there were four convictions under Article 282 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code on inciting inter-ethnic hatred. In 2000 there were 10. And in 2003 "more than 60 criminal investigations were made into cases of inciting inter-ethnic discord. Of these, 20 cases went to court, and guilty verdicts were handed down in 17-20 cases."

Who is shouting, "stop, thief"?

The overwhelming majority of these cases are initiated by Jewish activists or organizations, who charge their defendants with "anti-Semitism." But the overwhelming majority of those accused and convicted are Russian patriots. Now they have been joined by the well-known independent politician and pamphleteer, the former head of Goskompechat' (the State Publishing Commission), B.S. Mironov.

We recognize that the statements of Russian patriots regarding Jews frequently have a sharply negative and excessively emotional character, unacceptable in public discussion, and constitute what the law regards as extremism. None of the above-mentioned trials, however, ever examined the reason for this sharpness, the original source of this extremism in the given inter-ethnic conflict.

Indeed the chief problem that must be elucidated in investigations and trials is: do the sharply negative assessments of the Jews by Russian patriots correspond in essence to the truth about the Jews (against whom they are directed) or do they not? If they do not correspond to the truth about the Jews, then the discussion can deal with the defamation of Jews and with the incitement of religious and inter-ethnic discord. But if they do correspond to the truth, then such assessments, apart from and independent of their emotionalism, cannot be qualified as defamatory, as incitement to discord, and the like. (For example, to say a decent person is a criminal is defamatory to him; but to name someone who has committed a crime a criminal is a truthful statement of facts.)

Furthermore, since there are two sides in this inter-ethnic conflict (the accuser and the accused), it follows that one must clear up which of the sides actually started this conflict in the first place and was responsible for it, and whether the actions of the accused might not be acts of self-defense in response to acts of aggression by the accusing side.

We ask you to verify, Mr. Procurator General, that on these matters there is a large quantity of universally recognized facts and sources from around the world, on the basis of which it is possible to draw the indisputable conclusion that: the Russian patriots' negative assessments of typical Jewish qualities and actions with respect to non-Jews correspond to truth; it being known that these actions

are not chance occurrences, but are prescribed in Judaism and have been practiced for two millennia. Thus, the incriminating statements and publications made by patriots against the Jews constitute self-defense, which may not always be correct in terms of style, but remains nevertheless justified in essence.

THE MORALITY OF JEWISH FASCISM

To corroborate this, we draw your attention to the book *Kitsur Shulkhan Arukh*, officially published in Moscow in 2001 by the Congress of Jewish Religious Organizations and Associations in Russia (KEROOR). This is a condensed version of the Jewish law code, the Sulkhan Arukh, compiled several centuries ago on the basis of the Talmud and required in practice to this day. In the introduction to the book the head of KEROOR, Rabbi Zinoviy Kogan, makes the frank acknowledgement (the italics are ours) that:

> The editorial council of KEROOR considered it necessary in this translation to omit some instructions of the *halakha* [Jewish law] . . . whose inclusion in the publication in the Russian language would be perceived by the population of Russia, which does not adhere to Judaism, as an unprovoked insult. The reader who wishes to read the *Kitsur Shulkhan Arukh* in the ideally complete volume, is invited to come to a yeshiva in order to study this and many other holy books in the original."

That is, one of the leaders of Russian Jewry himself recognized that some regulations of the Judaic code of behavior were insulting to the non-Jewish population of Russia, but considers it possible to invite his fellow tribesmen to yeshivas, the Jewish schools, which are financed from the state and local budgets, to study these insults. Yet, even in this expurgated publication we find the following provisions:

• In the "laws about idolatry" it is stated that "it is forbidden to use the figure of two crossed sticks, which they worship." That is to say, Christianity is considered a variety of idolatry and all regulations regarding relations with idolaters ("*akum*") imply in Russia (a country where the Orthodox religion predominates), first of all, the Orthodox Christians. (389)

• The instruction on seeing a "house of idolatry" (i.e., place of worship) is to pronounce this curse upon it: "G-d will uproot the house of the proud," and at the sight of a destroyed temple one is to exclaim: "The G-d of retribution has appeared." Moreover, this opinion on the instruction is also advanced: "Some maintain that this pertains to the houses of the non-Jews, who live in the world, calm and wealthy." (389-90)

• Non-Jews are equated with excrement. (47 and 48)

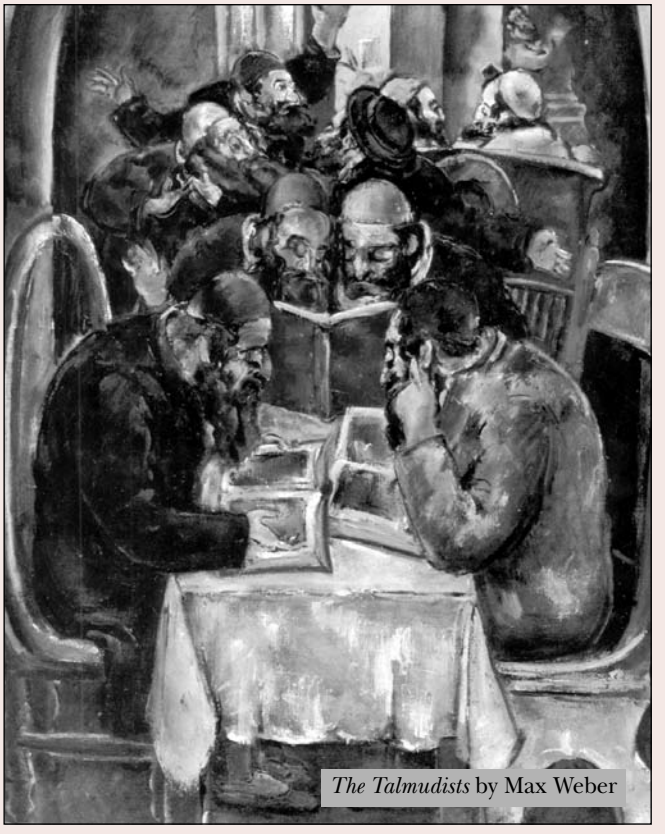
• It is prohibited to train non-Jews in a craft. (390)

• "The Jewess ought not to help non-Jews with childbirth." (390)

• "If a man took a loan from a non-Jew who then died, the man has the right to refuse to pay back the loan to the deceased's son, who does not know accurately whether or not this Jew was in debt to his father." (405)

• In money calculations "if a non-Jew made a mistake against himself, it is permitted to use his error." (406)

• "It is forbidden to betray a Jew into the hands of a non-Jew, whether the matter has to do with the Jew's life or his property; and it does not matter whether this is done by some action or by words;



The Talmudists by Max Weber

What Is the Talmud and What Does it Say About Non-Jews?

The Talmud, the Jewish holy book that explains how the Torah or Old Testament is to be interpreted, is sometimes referred to as the "Shas," a shortened form of the term "Shisha Sedarim" ("Six Orders"), a reference to the six chapters of the Mishna (codified collection of interpretations of portions of biblical books and other legal material. Together with the Gemara, or commentary on the Mishna, it comprises the Talmud). There are two distinct works known as Talmud: the Yerushalmi (Jerusalem or Palestinian) Talmud, and the Bavli (Babylonian Talmud). However, the Babylonian Talmud has greater popularity, so the term "Talmud" almost always refers to the Bavli. Whoever visits the Israeli Knesset will notice at the entrance a sentence on the wall saying: "Compassion toward a non-Jew is forbidden; if you see him fall into a river or face danger, you are prohibited from saving him because all the nations [goyim] are enemies of the Jews; and when a non-Jew falls into a ditch, the Jew should close the ditch on him with a big boulder, until he dies." This sentence is taken from the Talmud and is typical of the book's attitude toward "goyim" or non-Jews. Some Jews, such as the Karaites, reject the Talmud, but other Jews regard them as idolaters.

and it is forbidden to report him or to point out the places where he has hidden his property." (408)

• We imperatively request that it be noted that this concerns behavior prescribed for Jews in the context of investigations and trials.

Of course, among the 13 major principles of Judaism is the requirement that they must await a Jewish world ruler who will appoint Jews to rule above other peoples of the world: "Unconditionally do I believe in the arrival of the *mashiakh* [messiah], and, although his coming may be delayed, nevertheless each day I will await him." (485)

In the teachings of the Orthodox Church this expected ruler of the world is identified with the antichrist, about whom Jesus Christ warned (John 5:43), as did the Apostle Paul (2 Thess. 2), and the holy fathers of the church. This is an important and integral part of Orthodox teachings.

In the introduction to this book the head of KEROOR writes that "the Talmud is the unsurpassed monument of Jewish genius," and this distillation of its morality, "the *Kitsur Sulkhan Arukh,* is the anthology of the Jewish civilization of our time. . . . This book is completely necessary for you. You can act in the manner that it prescribes and be confident that you have carried out the will of the Exalted."

In the teachings of the Orthodox Church this expected ruler of the world is identified with the antichrist, about whom Jesus Christ warned, as did the Apostle Paul, and the holy fathers of the church.

And the chief rabbi of Russia, Adolf Shayevich, notes in the preface: "Interest in this book exceeded our most daring expectations. A huge quantity of grateful responses from the most different people has continued all this time to come in to our address. An even larger quantity of letters contain imperative requests for help in acquiring this publication."

We would suppose that already on the basis of this one official Jewish publication the law-enforcement agencies should, in accordance with Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, suppress the propagation of a religion that kindles hatred among the Jews for the rest of the "population of Russia." All the more, if we take a glance at the ideally complete volume of the unsurpassed monument of Judaic morals, the *Shulkhan Arukh*, that is studied in the yeshivas.

We will use translations of it from the Amsterdam Judaic publication, made by a judicial expert, the Hebrew scholar Dr. K. Ecker, for the court trial in Germany in 1883 (Dr. K Ecker, *"Der Judenspiegel,"* in *Lichte der Wahrheit, eine wissentschaftliche Untersuchung,* Paderborn, 1884; Russian translation: Dr. K. Ekker, *Yevreyskoe zertsalo v svete istiny, Nauchnoe issledovanie, Moskva*, 1906).

This legal case was brought to court by Jews who were upset because one of their tribesmen, Justus Brieman, converted to Christianity and published the anti-human laws of the *Shulkhan Arukh* and of the Talmud. The law court ruled that the man who published the work was in the right, after finding that his translation corresponded to the original text. Dr. Ekker only corrected small inaccuracies. We will cite below characteristic extracts from the text as corrected by him, together with the references to specific Jewish sources (drawing confidence from both the qualifications of the German Hebrew scholar and the authority of the German law court).

• "His [the non-Jew's] seed is considered like the seed of cattle." (*Tosefta*, "an addition to the Talmud, *Ketubot*, 3b) "For [dead] servants and maids . . . words of comfort should not be said to their relatives, but it is necessary to say to him [the Jewish master]: 'May God compensate you for your loss,' just as one says to a man whose bull or donkey has died." (*Iore de'a* 377-1)

• "It is forbidden to save them [non-Jews, *akums*] when they are close to death. For example, when you see that one of them has fallen into the sea, do not rescue him, even if he wants to pay. . . . It is permitted to test medicine on an *akum* to see whether or not it is effective." (*Iore de'a* 158-1)

• "The money of *akums* is essentially like goods with no owner, and the one who arrives first may take possession of them." "With respect to an *akum* there is no fraud." (*Khoshen ha-mishpat* 156-5, *Khaga*; 227-26; 348-2, *Khaga*)

• "When a Jew has robbed an *akum* and they force him [the Jew] to take an oath, then he must in his heart proclaim his oath invalid, because he has been forced to take it." (*Iore de'a* 329-1, *Khaga*) Note: this again concerns the behavior of Jews during investigations and trials.

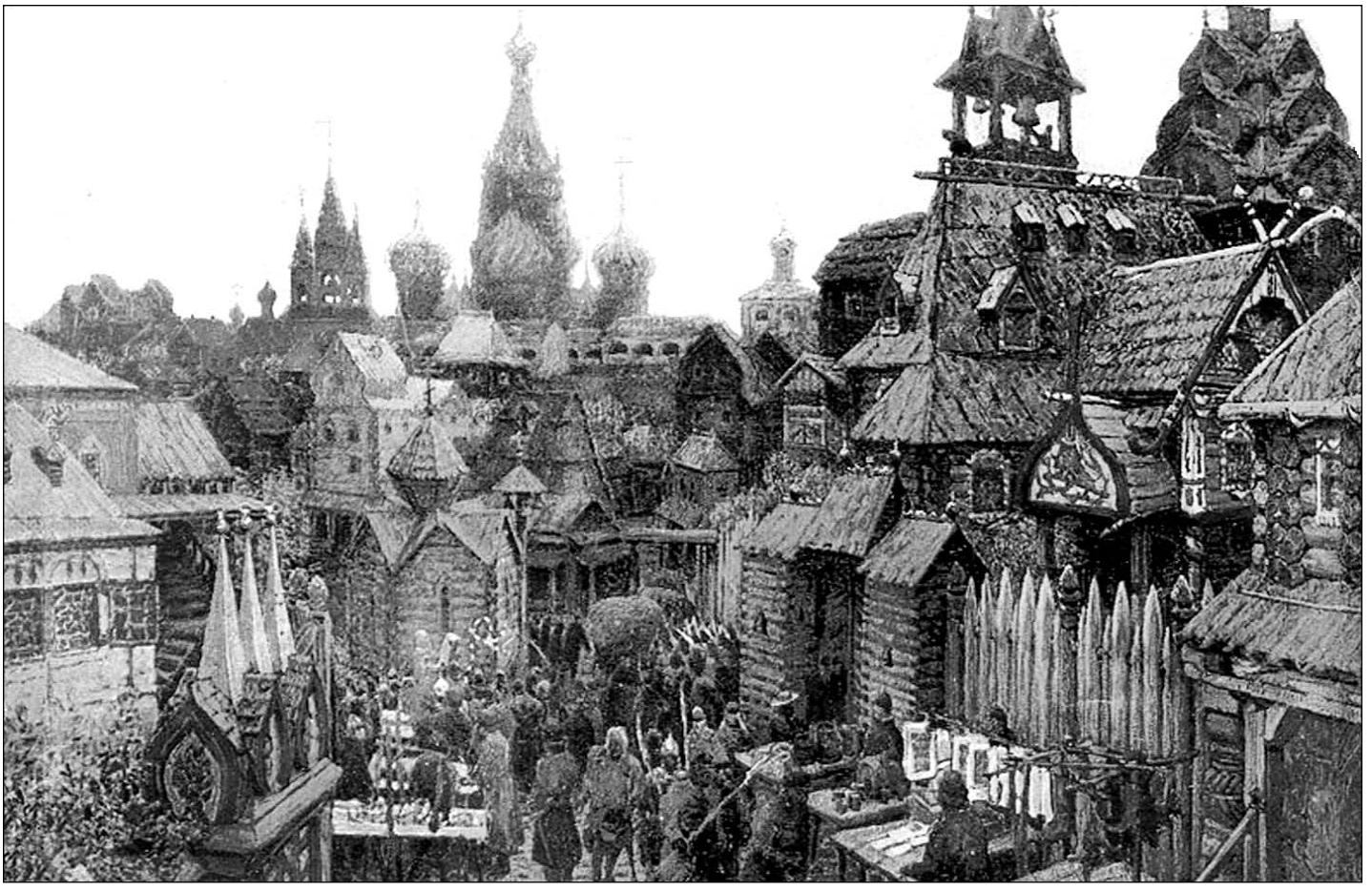
• "When it has been established about someone that he has betrayed a Jew or his money three times to an *akum*, then it is necessary to seek out ways and means to squeeze him out of the world." "As to expenditures needed for squeezing a traitor from the world, all the inhabitants of a locality are obliged to contribute." (*Khoshen ha-mishpat* 388-15 and 388-16)

• "It is permitted to kill a traitor in any place, even in our time. It is permissible to kill him early, before he manages to make a denunciation [powerful enough to cause 'bodily or monetary loss, no matter how small'] . . . and everyone who is the first to kill acquires merit." (*Khoshen ha-mishpat* 388-10)

• "The Jewish free-thinker, i.e., he who carries out the divine service of *akums* . . . to kill all such people is a good deed. When there is authority to kill them publicly by the sword, then let this be carried out; but if there is not, then they must be entangled in every way possible in order to cause them death. For example, when you see that one of them has fallen into a well and in the well there is a ladder, then hurry to take it out, saying: 'I have a major concern; I need to get my son down from the roof, and I will bring it right back to you,' or something like that." (*Khoshen ha-mishpat* 425-5)

PROVOCATEURS AND HATERS OF HUMANITY

It should be noted that even the last prescriptions for killing to this day are not only theory, but also practice. Thus, the former chairman of Kharkov Jewish community, E. Khodos, published proofs (*An Axe Above Orthodoxy, or Who Killed my Father, Kharkov,* 1999) showing that members of the Jewish Chabad movement carried out the 1990 murder of priest-Jew Father Aleksandr Men' (who "carried out the divine service of the *akums*" and dreamed about the creation of a "Jewish Orthodox Church," something that is consid-



Having been tortured for nearly 100 years under an inhuman communist system run disproportionately by Jews, Russians are not as passive as Americans in dealing with the issues of Jewish influence over the centers of power. In fact, most Russians, according to recent opinion polls, are hostile to Jews. In no other country—except Palestine and Ukraine—has Jewish power been so blatantly rammed down the throat of the host population. Nearly all the "Russian oligarchs" are Jews. Putin remains the most popular politician in Europe because he has taken action against the Jewish hatemongers and terrorists who currently run Russia. An overwhelming number of Russians believe the Jews have overstayed their welcome in Russia, as the accompanying letter, signed by the most influential of the mainstream Russian media, prove. Above, a postcard of old Moscow in the time of the Orthodox tsars.

ered a criminal offense according to the laws of the state of Israel). But the authorities in the Russian Federation have not been interested in such evidence. Criminals are supposed to be sought only among "Russian anti-Semites."

We would like to emphasize that the majority of anti-Jewish actions throughout the world are constantly arranged by Jews themselves with the purpose of provoking punitive measures against patriots. The best-known case in Russia is that of Arkady Norinsky, who in 1988 sent out anti-Semitic leaflets in the name of the organization "Pamyat" in order to impel authorities to suppress it. In this he had the help of his fellow tribesman, the editor-in-chief of the journal *Znamya*, G. Baklanov, who published the leaflet in a print run of several million. It was only after this that the provocation was uncovered. (*Znamya,* No. 10, 1988; *Pravda*, November 19, 1988; *Komsomol'skaya Pravda*, November 24, 1988; *Ogonyok,* No. 9, 1989).

From recent cases it is possible to mention a strange series of reports of vandalism that took place in 1998 and 1999. On the night of May 13, 1998, an explosion occurred at a synagogue in the Mar'inaya grove in Moscow, damaging a wall. During the same day "a burning canister of gasoline" was placed not far from the synagogue in Otradny. In Irkutsk "a Jewish cemetery was desecrated. . . . [O]f course the uproar in the international media was loud and all of them put the blame, without any evidence, on some sort of Russian nazis." (*Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, May 15, 1998)

But when shortly after that, in 1999, a synagogue in Birobidzhan was destroyed, it was established in court that the Jews themselves hired a man to do this. (*Radonezh,* 1999, No. 15-16), but the democratic mass media were silent about this. On the basis of the rules and practices of Jewish behavior that have been cited above, it is not difficult to understand why a constant companion of Jews among all peoples has been notorious "anti-Semitism," i.e., the non-acceptance of Judaic morality. For this very reason Jews did not have an equality of rights in the Christian states and attained it only as a result of anti-monarchist bourgeois revolutions.

Thus in the Russian Empire, the Jews, after unsuccessful attempts by the tsarist government to give them the status "of everybody else," lost their equality in the 19th century, not because they were Jewish by blood since the empire was multinational; nor because they were not Christian since Muslims and Buddhists and others were not Christians either; but because the Jewish religion is

anti-Christian and misanthropic to the point of ritual murder. Many examples of this ritual extremism were documented in courts. (For example, see the study of the well-known scholar V.I. Dal', *Rozyskanie o ubinenii yevreyami khristianskikh mladentsev i upotreblenii krovi ikh* ["Criminal investigation into the murder by Jews of Christian infants and the use of their blood"] St. Petersburg, 1884)

To all this it is possible also to add the words of the Prayer of Shefokh, in which the Jews on the eve of their Passover issue a call to their god "to exterminate from the universe" all other peoples.

Jewish Aggressiveness

The spiritual reason for this hatred of humanity is explained in the Gospels in the words of Christ regarding the Jewish spiritual leaders who rejected the Son of the God: "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning. . . ." (John 8:19-44)

This elucidation of Judaic aggressiveness as a form of Satanism is generally accepted in Orthodoxy. Well-known philosopher-intellectuals who cannot be suspected of anti-Semitism expressed it. For example, A.F. Losev (in *Istochnik*, Moscow, 1996, No. 4, 117-22), Father Pavel Florensky (in the book *Sakharna*, by V.V. Rozanov, Moscow, *Izdatel'stvo "Respublika,"* 1998, 360), and Father Sergiy Bulgakov: "the Jews who were rejecting Christ became the "laboratory for all sorts of spiritual diseases, poisoning the world and particularly Christian humanity." (*Vestnik RKhD*, Paris, 1973, No. 108-110, 72)

This elucidation of Judaic aggressiveness as a form of Satanism is generally accepted in Orthodoxy. Well-known philosopher-intellectuals who cannot be suspected of anti-Semitism expressed it.

Even the Judeo-Christian Father Aleksandr Men', who was struggling against "anti-Semitism," asserted that the Jew who rejects Christianity "betrays himself and easily falls under the power of dark forces." (Journal *Yevrei v SSSR*, 1975, No. 11) This, unfortunately, is what happened with the larger part of the Jewish people (in contrast to its smaller part, which accepted Christianity). But they do not want to recognize this and believe that that statement of the truth by Christ and after him by Orthodox Christians is "insulting" to the Jews. Jewish plaintiffs frequently direct their charge of "anti-Semitism" against this essential part of Orthodox doctrine itself, demanding that it actually be banned (as in the case with the textbook *Osnov pravoslavnoy kul'tury* ["Bases of Orthodox Culture"]).

But we cannot agree with banning the Orthodox doctrine about the idea of history as the struggle of the forces of good (on the side of the church) against the forces of evil (the side opposed to religion, that prepares for the reign of the antichrist). Following the precepts of the Orthodox fathers of the church, we also cannot follow the false understanding that is spreading according to which tolerance is humbleness before the sin, evil, heresies and, in this case, Satanism. The Christian must precisely from the respect for the image of God placed in each person, and for the sake of saving his soul, frankly indicate to Jews their dangerous deviation from the truth into Satanism. It is in this that, from a Christian point of view, the manifestation of authentic love for people consists. "Tolerant" indulgence of heresies and Satanism only contributes to their spiritual loss and under their strong pressure to that of their many victims.

One should immediately answer also the possible objection that the Russian patriots, who level charges at the Jews, do not always distinguish between religious and non-religious Jews, particularly since

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The Zionist Connection: What Price Peace? By Alfred Lilienthal—It could not have arrived in bookstores at a more appropriate time. This book, first published in 1978, is now again in print. Author-historian Alfred Lilienthal gives the background of the numerous wars that brought upheaval to the Middle East since Israel was carved out of the Palestinians' homeland. The involvement of the U.S., lobbied and influenced by Zionist money, reaching into the White House, has created a precarious situation for all. Prophetically, the author warned over 20 years ago of the deterioration of the outlook for peace in that region. #279, softcover, 870 pages, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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the majority of Jews do not consider themselves believers in Judaism and do not study the *Shulkhan Arukh*. But many generations of the self-contained life of Jews among other peoples (in this context there developed the idea of the Jewish *kahal* as a "state within a state" (see the books by Jewish authors: *Antisemitizm v drevnem mire* ["Anti-Semitism in the ancient world"] by S. Lur'e and the *Kniga Kagala* ["The Book of the Kahal"] by Yakov Brafman) led to the situation where the morality of the *Shulkhan Arukh* became a part of Jewish national self-consciousness even in its secular form. This conclusion was drawn by the well-known Jewish writer and sociologist Hannah Arendt:

> Precisely in the process of secularization was borne completely real Jewish chauvinism. . . . The idea of the chosenness of the Jews became . . . the idea that Jews supposedly were the salt of the earth. From now on, the old religious concept of chosenness was no longer the essence of Judaism; it became instead the essence of Jewishness. ("Antisemitism"/ "Sintaksis," Paris, No. 26, 1989) [English readers see Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, New York, Schocken, 2004, 99]

This "real Jewish chauvinism" and the unceremonious spirit of the *Shulkhan Arukh* were clearly visible in the course of the destruction the USSR and the post-communistic reforms in our country and were expressed in the illegal appropriation of state property as "goods with no owner," and also in the composition of the new ruling stratum. "The government is full of Jews," acknowledged the Rabbi Adolf Shayevich. (*NH-Figury i litsa*, 1998, No. 16) Thus, their corresponding influence on the life of the country proved to be completely disproportionate to their numbers (0.16 percent according to the data of last census) to the detriment of the interests of all the other peoples of the country and especially the Russian people who formed the country.

THE JEWISH REVOLUTION

The well-known Jewish publicist L. Radzikhovsky calls this a "democratic-capitalist revolution" and says: "The Jewish and Jewish-oriented intelligentsia, which constitutes in Russia one of the chief carriers of western-liberal ideology, became the ideologist of this revolution." Therefore "Jews have a larger specific weight in Russian politics and business than in the politics and business of any other Christian country." This he calls the "good luck of the Jews," which was also the title of his article. ("*Yevreyskoe schast'e,*" in *Novoe Russkoe Slovo*, January 17, 1996)

The Jewish oligarchs themselves frankly described on Israeli television (2nd program, October 3, 1996) the sources of their "good luck" in

COMMENTARY

The Pogroms of Old Russia: Judaism & Orthodoxy Clash

Jewish history as we are taught is largely myth. The myth goes something like this: One day, Jews sprang into existence. They were immediately attacked by every known tribe of the time. Nothing has changed to the present day. Attacks on Jews have nothing to do with Jewish behavior (which is always exemplary) but are motivated either by blind hate, or jealousy over Jewish supremacy in nearly all major fields except welding and truck driving. As a part of this mythos, Russia and Ukraine play prominent roles, not the least of which reason lies in the fact that, from the end of the medieval period to the end of the Renaissance, the overwhelming majority of the Jewish population in the world lived within the borders of the Russian or Polish empires. Unsurprisingly, throughout this period, the Jews managed to alienate nearly every stratum of society. When the Polish empire occupied most of modern day Ukraine, Polish magnates used Jewish middlemen to control their Orthodox serfs. Jews controlled the liquor business, which fed on the misery of an oppressed peasantry. Eventually, the great Cossack liberator Bohdan Khemelnytsky drove the Poles out and quickly either exiled or murdered thousands of Jews, who were not merely symbols of Polish power, but the very arms and legs of that power. Here is a description of Polish power taken from the 1905 edition of *The Jewish Encyclopedia*:

> The Jews increased rapidly in the Little Russian territories at the beginning of the 17th century. They farmed not only the taxes, but even the revenues of the Greek Orthodox Church. At every christening or funeral the peasants had to pay a fee to the Jew. The lords were the absolute rulers of their estates, and the peasants their dependent subjects. When a lord or any other member of the nobility leased his villages or estates to a Jew, his authority also was delegated to the latter, who even had the power to administer justice among the peasants. . . . The extravagant life of the Polish landlords, who spent most of their fortunes abroad, frequently placed them in pecuniary difficulties, and their Jewish tax-farmers were often forced into exactions against the advice and warnings of the wise leaders of the Council of Four Lands, and the Jews of the Ukraine often suffered grievously for the sins of individuals of their race. The uprising of the peasants in the Ukraine has been ascribed by most historians to their oppression by Jewish leaseholders, as well as to the privileges granted to the latter by the kings and nobles of Poland. Recent historical research, however, indicates that the Jews living in the cities, particularly in those of the Ukraine, were not afforded the protection enjoyed by other citizens, and moreover were excluded from the privileges granted to the Christian merchants and burghers. . . . Notwithstanding this, the Jews managed to gain control of the commerce of the country, as is evidenced by the complaints of the Christian merchants of Lemberg [Lv'iv], Kamenetz, Kiev, and many other cities, shortly before the Cossack uprising. . . . It was the combined opposition to the Jews of the urban and the peasant populations that made it possible for Chmielnicki [Khemelnytsky] to arm the entire country against them within so short a time.

Much later in Russian history, the Jews again managed to make themselves the most unpopular people in the country–an empire, mind you, that had nearly every European and Asian people having some representatives living within its borders. At the dawn of the 20th century, communist and anarchist bands eventually murdered nearly 8,000 Russian officials. The groups in question were nearly exclusively Jewish in character. When Peter Stolypin was murdered at the opera by a Jewish communist, many major cities experienced a rising against the Jews. The tsar called in the Cossacks to quell the fighting, but it was clear that the people supported the tsarist system and were prepared to fight for it in the streets against its main enemy, Jewry.

—MRJ

the revolution that they perfected:

> The degree of corruption in Russia completely corresponds to the degree of transformations in Russia. I do not think that in the hands of the officials of Israel. . . . [T]here is the possibility to redistribute wealth worth tens, hundreds of millions and billions. . . . [T]his was no one's, this was the state's, this was everyone's. So here, an official had the capability to determine by drawing up a list: this belongs to you, or to someone else. . . . A good fight, which led to the result that we have today. (Boris Berezovsky)
>
> Incomes like this and profits like this, which could be earned in Russia, could not be earned anywhere else. . . . A big share of capital there, 50 percent, belongs to Jewish business. (Vitaly Malkin, now a member of the presidium of Russian Jewish Congress)

Vladimir Gusinsky, the first chairman of the Russian Jewish Congress, in that broadcast said that one of the reasons for Jewish luck is their "ferocity." "It is not so much the rules; it is more the rule of force, it is more the rule of aggression." "For the first time in thousands [of] years, since the moment the Jews settled in Russia, we have obtained real authority in this country," states another Jewish writer, E. Topol', in an "Open letter to Berezovsky, Gusinsky, Smolensky, Khodorkovsky and the rest of the oligarchs." ("*Otkrytoe pis'mo Berezovskomu, Gusinskomu, Smolenskomu, Khodorkovskomu i ostal'nym oligarkham*," in *Argumenty i Fakty*, 1998, No. 38) In this connection, Topol' and other sensitive Jews (for example, Yu. Nudel'man in *Sovyetskaya Rossiya*, June 20, 2002) emphasize that the destructive and self-interested policy of Jewish oligarchs, which degrades the Russian people, provokes the hostility of the Russian people to the Jews. This obvious fact was noted even by the ambassador of the kingdom of Belgium to the Russian Federation, Andrac Mernier, in his final report on his work, sent out to all foreign embassies and to his colleagues in the diplomatic corps in September 2004, before his departure from Moscow.

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We request that the procurator general's office regard this opinion of Topol' and Nudel'man as an acknowledgement that it is the accusing (Jewish) side that is responsible for the contemporary aggravation of the Russo-Jewish conflict. This is especially true, given the fact that in order to keep their authority and their illegally seized "un-owned" state property, this ruling stratum conducts a policy designed to bring about the decay of the people's morals and the removal of spiritual values, attempting to turn the people into an animal mass without faith and tradition the more easily to govern them and the more easily to suppress their resistance.

In particular, it was precisely the Jews who put up furious resistance to teaching *Osnov pravoslavnoy kyl'tury* ("the Bases of Orthodox Culture") in the schools, and it is precisely on the initiative of Jews that we, the Russian people who formed the country, are forbidden to indicate our nationality in our passports. The chief rabbi of the Russian Federation, Adolf Shayevich, in an interview with *The Los Angeles Times* (October 1, 1997), confirmed precisely why the Jews insisted on the eliminating the entry for "nationality" [in passports], and he explained the reason for this by citing the fact that "Jews have taken high posts in the administration." That is, even they themselves realize what kind of idea non-Jews have formed about their nationality, and therefore they attempt to hide their nationality. This also says a lot.

Among the other numerous examples of the removal of spiritual values we cannot but draw your attention, Mr. Procurator General, to the policy of the Minister of Culture Mikhail Shvydkoy and its television program "*Kul'turnaya revolyutsiya*" ["Cultural Revolution"], in which Russian patriotism and Orthodox traditions regularly are degraded. It propagandizes obscenity and the idea that "sex is the engine of culture." (March 7, 2002) All protests of the Russian community against the scandalous and, in essence, provocative activity of this "chief man of culture in the country" have proven futile.

Moreover Shvydkoy and his associates have the central channels of Russian television at their disposal for their attacks, while the Orthodox patriot defendants have the tiny print runs [of publications], for which they are investigated and brought to trial. This inequality of opportunity can also lead them involuntarily to the excessive emotionalism, especially when they rebuff the blasphemous and insolent anti-Russian actions of persons of Jewish origin.

But this emotionalism of defendants driven into a corner should not be mixed up with aggressive, offensive emotionalism. The Orthodox person is not allowed to be aggressive, but he is called on to protect its people and their sacred things. The example of this was given by Christ Himself, who by the whip banished from the temple the merchants [moneychangers and vendors] who had profaned it.

WHAT IS PERMISSIBLE TO WHOM?

In comparison with the statements of the accused Russian patriots, much more aggressive statements by Jews regarding non-Jews are printed in Jewish newspapers published in the Russian Federation. For example, in the organ of the Russian Jewish Congress, *Yevreyskie novosti* (2002, No. 16, p. 9) the Knesset deputy, A. Lieberman, called for the forcible expulsion of the Palestinians from Israel. Accordingly, the Palestinians, in violation of UN Security Council resolutions, are not only thrown out of their homeland (4 million refugees), but their activists are murdered along with their families. Thus does the *Shulkhan Arukh* show up in the state policy of Israel.

And the Jews of the Russian Federation support it. The Russian Jewish Congress states that one of its aims is "to conduct actions of solidarity with the people of Israel, carrying out political lobbying for the interests of Israel." (*Yevreyskie novosti*, 2002 No. 15, 5) The same goal is also pursued by the state Institute for the Study of Israel and the Near East, the leader of which, Yevgeny Satanovsky, simultaneously headed the Russian Jewish Congress.

Jewish communities all over the world carry out similar "political

lobbying" for the interests of international Jewry to the detriment of the interests of the countries in which they live, and particularly in the U.S.A. That state has become an instrument for the attainment of the global aims of Jewry. And they try to mask the racism of their *Shulkhan Arukh* by slapping the charge of anti-Semitism (i.e., allegedly racial hatred) on all those who do not agree with their morality, their activities, their wars. But such a reversal of concepts is a crude forgery, as should be clear to any impartial judge. One can say that the whole democratic world today has fallen under the financial and political control of international Jewry, of which eminent bankers (Jacques Attali and others) are openly proud. And we do not see it as desirable that our Russia, against whose revival a permanent preventive war without rules is being conducted, should wind up among such unfree countries.

Therefore we, both in order to protect our fatherland and for personal self-defense, are forced to turn to you, Mr. Procurator General, with the imperative request that within the shortest period you verify the scandalous facts presented above and, if they are confirmed, on the basis of the corresponding articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation's Law "on opposing extremist activity" (2002) and Article 13 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation ("the creation and activity of public associations, the aim of which is directed towards kindling social, racial, national, and religious discord are prohibited") to officially institute proceedings for the prohibition in our country of all religious and national Jewish associations as extremist. We also request that persons responsible for assigning to these associations state and municipal property, privileges, and state financing, be called to account regardless of the posts they occupy.

—V.M. Klykov, people's artist of Russia, A.N. Krutov, deputy to the State Duma, editor-in-chief of the magazine *Russkiy Dom*, A.A. Senin, editor-in-chief of *Russkiy vestnik*, M.V. Nazarov, publications chief of *Russkaya ideya*, K. Yu. Dushenov, editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Rus' pravoslavnaya*, V.V. Khatyushin, deputy-editor-in-chief of *Molodaya gvardia*, A.V. Dzikovitsky, editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Kazachiy vzglyad*, T.G. Basova, editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Marsh Slavyanki*, V.F. Kalent'ev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Otchizna*, and others (in all more than 500 signatories, among them 19 deputies to the State Duma). ❖

FROM THE TBR EDITOR:

This letter was drawn up by the Moscow representatives of Orthodox-Patriotic Association and is open for signing by all Russian patriots. (We in "*Rus' Pravoslavnaya*" ["Orthodox Russia"] only gave to it a title and broke it into sections with subtitles.) Signatures on the circular are being collected by Vladimir Nikolayevich Krygin, Tel. (095) 355-00-85 (Moscow).

A CLIMATE OF FEAR (EDITORIAL CONTINUED)

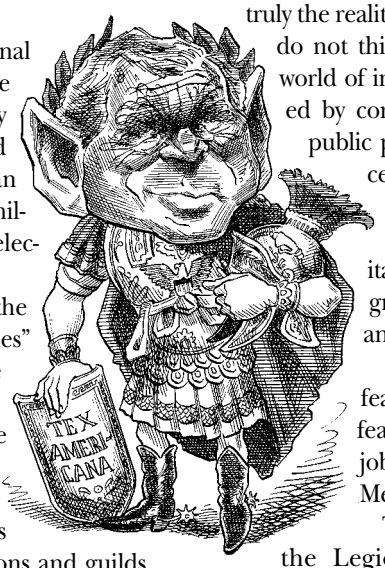
(EDITORIAL CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

What is the fate of the dollar in a state of perpetual war? Given that Asians hold much American debt, will they get antsy when American debt increases massively? And what of a draft? What will young America say about this, if anything?

Bush's perpetual war doctrine is likely the final death knell for even a pretense of constitutional rule of justice. The American press corps, while routinely patting themselves on the back as independent and objective, is completely embedded in American infantry units and has all their dispatches vetted by military authorities. Americans are not even sure if the elections of George Bush were valid or not.

In my opinion, nationalist writings must stress the economic realities of our situation. While "celebrities" such as the Hilton sisters receive millions, the average working family can't afford prescriptions. The corporate elite in America controls a massive share of the national wealth, while continuing their policy of either shipping jobs overseas or sponsoring massive increases in illegal immigration to fill many jobs, jobs that were filled by citizens just a few years ago. Unions and guilds are the only protection for workingmen, but conservatives, as always controlled by big money, demand the "right to work."

American consumer debt is in the trillions, and it cannot be paid off under prevailing economic conditions. Advertising is manipulative, and creates demand. Subtle psychological tactics are used not only to sell products, but also to start entire trends. Consumption is not merely about a rational calculation between wants and needs, but rather the product of social conditioning, the desire to reach an arbitrarily defined set of images that, in postmodern America, are truly the reality for most people. Americans, indeed all peoples, do not think as individuals, but as initiates into a fantasy world of images tightly controlled and skillfully manipulated by corporations, ad agencies, record companies, the public press, television news, and the pagan worship of celebrity gods and goddesses. Americans deposit in their temple treasury billions a month, billions that do not go to pay off debt or go into profitable investing. It is instructive that the highest growth industries in America are entertainment and psychotropic drugs.



Ultimately, those images create the climate of fear: fear of saying the "politically incorrect" thing, fear of government surveillance, fear of losing one's job and, today, the fear of losing Social Security and Medicare.

The path ahead for all Americans is to enlist in the Legion of Leonidas, the Spartan leader who stopped the massive Persian army cold at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 B.C. To brave the power of the enemy is our only option, just as the remarkable Oswald Spengler said 100 years ago. Remember that the only certainty of history is its unpredictability and the certainty of change.

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Without the Truth About Our Past . . . How Can Any of Us Judge the Events of the Present?

History . . . What a shame. She has really been taking a beating recently . . .

Many intelligent Americans still believe Pearl Harbor was a "surprise attack." It was not. They still believe Tsar Nicholas II was a despot, overthrown by his Christian subjects. He was not. They believe there really was an "incident" in the Gulf of Tonkin that triggered America's intervention in Vietnam. There was not. Many still believe Columbus (or Leif Ericsson) was first to America. He was not. Our children are being taught that 6 million were "gassed" by Hitler in World War II—even when Jewish historians deny this "official" myth. Or what about proof that there was federal foreknowledge and complicity in the OKC bombing? There was. We can't even begin to discuss here the many questions that have never been answered about 9-11. The list of historical lies and distortions goes on and on and on. . . .

Every day, newspapers, radio and television programs distort the history of the Middle East. American citizens still overwhelmingly believe their government is their best friend—this after historical revelations about CIA involvement in the Kennedy assassination and secret U.S. intelligence plans to inflict terror on U.S. citizens and blame it on Fidel Castro just a few decades ago. Of course, an uninformed citizenship is the best weapon of those who profit from a "dumbed-down" populace. Who is going to print the real facts about history everyone needs to judge the present?

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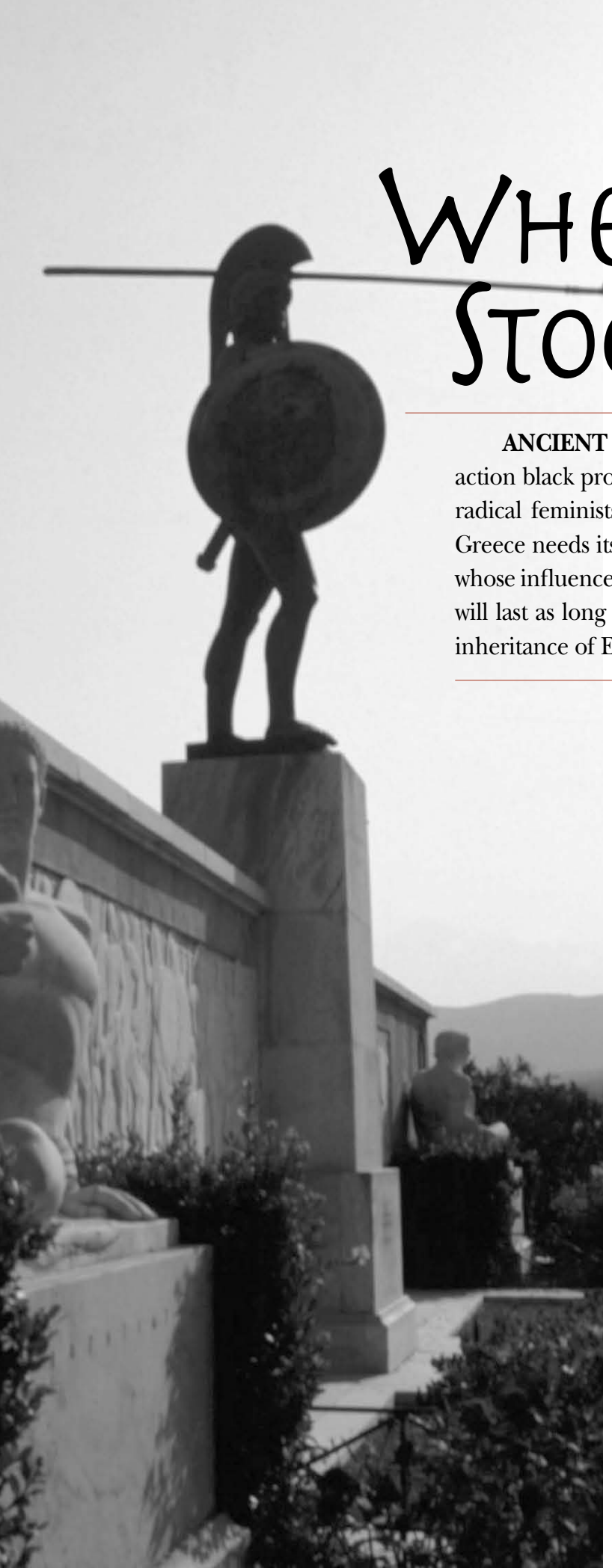
When Hellas Stood Alone



ANCIENT GREECE has taken some hits lately. From affirmative action black professors screaming that Africans civilized the world, to radical feminists claiming that Greeks were women haters, ancient Greece needs its defenders. Greeks are one of history's elite peoples, whose influence has been felt continuously for the last 3,000 years and will last as long as history does. One may go so far as to say the true inheritance of Europe lies in Greece.

By Peter Anthony Manti

"A little polis, living orderly in a high place, is stronger than a blockheaded Nineveh."
Phokylides of Miletus, circa 550 B.C.

Most academics, from a superficial reading of Herodotus's account, would have one believe that the Greco-Persian wars were largely caused by the security issues of the newly rising Persian empire vs. the Greeks and could be said to have started with the Ionian revolt around 499 B.C. and ended in 386 B.C. The defeat of the Persians is often attributed to a superior cohesion and morale from participating in democracy, the better armor of the Greek hoplite farmer-soldier, some crafty defensive sea tactics and some bad luck for the Persians.

The Greeks held all other peoples as barbarians, because they did not speak Greek. The classical Greek language, unlike any other before or since (including "modern" Greek) has a "middle" voice. This may have been the nexus from which a Pythagoras and Plato were able to emerge. It may be why the Bible was first written

Modern statue of Leonidas I, king of Sparta, near Thermopylae. Here several thousand Greek troops blocked the invading Persians. Leonidas ordered most of his troops to withdraw but stayed behind with his bodyguard of 300 Spartans, outnumbered 1,000 to one. They knew none of them would survive, yet they kept the Persians at bay for six days, making it possible for the Greeks to win the Battle of Marathon. The heroism of the Spartans will never be forgotten.

in Greek, and why its first words are "*en arche ho logos*"—"in the beginning was the word." It may also explain why a Greek and no other wrote a history, the first history, of their struggles: other nations set up memorials to record achievements but it was only Herodotus who bothered to inquire and record why.

Somewhat later, after Alexander had conquered the Persian empire and beyond, relations among its former constituents remained active and cordial for some time. Chandragupta, ruler of northern India, for instance, offered a couple dozen war elephants to Seleucas, one of Alexander's successors and ruler of primarily the core of the old Persian empire, in exchange for two Greek grammarians. Consider, the Persian emperors hired Greek hoplite mercenaries thinking, like most scholars today, that the armored and disciplined soldiers willing to fight to a conclusion face-to-face were the answer to their desire to conquer the Greeks, i.e., use their own perceived strength against them. That, even with the addition of Persian gold for bribes and subversion, additional troops, and the superior logistical organization of the empire, failed. Chandragupta, on the other hand, personally acquainted with the obvious and even more coherent Hellenic military superiority, gave away mere military technology for the real power: that inherent in the Greek language, which allowed one a higher and stable perspective in an ever-changing world and the potential to creatively respond and even "outflank" it. (Chandragupta himself wrote a beautiful Greek and wished to ensure that this advantage passed on to his sons.)

The Greeks held all other peoples as barbarians, not because of differing rites or customs but because they did not speak Greek.

For three days at the pass of Thermopylae, August 18 through 20, 480 B.C., a small Greek force led by Leonidas, war-king of Sparta, and his 300 Spartan hoplites, fought an immense imperial host under Xerxes of Persia, shah-n-shah (king of kings). This image of a small force embattled, and ultimately surrounded, fighting valiantly to the last to buy time for the gathering forces of eventual victory, is indicative of every area of Greek settlement at that time. Xerxes was executing a plan begun by his predecessors that would see the Greeks in Asia Minor, the Chersoneses, Hellas proper, Hellas Megas (southern Italy), Sicily and Cyrenaica attacked from every quarter of the compass, and nearly simultaneously. At the instigation of the priests and priestesses of Babylon who had declared the way of the Greeks as anathema, the Persians attempted to swallow the Hellenes whole. The assault was twofold: military forces comprised of an empire of over 30 nations and its allies, which included some Greek states; and the philosophers/theologians who, with both political allies and enemies in both camps, initiated and laid out the lines of conflict, the grand strategy. This is the story of an archetypal conflict with unique elements and an unlikely outcome, a time when, against the world's first great empire, Hellas stood alone.

The Assyrian empire, in spite of having subdued Phoenicia whose cities and colonies had Greeks as trading rivals and conquering Egypt which had a large and flourishing Greek trading colony, had no designs upon the Greeks. The lords of the empire were more concerned in curbing the conquered merchant councils of Babylon and other Akkadian cities and their temples (banks, in fact). The Assyrians understood conquest as simply military conquest. The opportunities thus missed and restraints suffered by the bankers caused them to seek an agency for the overthrow of the Assyrians. They finally decided their instrument would be the Medes/Persians, who had been leading a coalition of Cimmerians, Mannai and Scythians against the Assyrians. The Assyrian empire succumbed to this combined assault in 612 B.C.

Persian King Kurash (Cyrus I), and Nabopolassar of Babylon, along with the Jews (many of whom had been resettled by the Assyrians to the cities of the Medes) allied for the overthrow of the Medes and the raising of the Persians to the overlordship of the Persians/Medes. Cyrus went on in 536 B.C., aided by Babylon's Ishtar/Marduk clergy and the Jews, who had come to Babylon in 585 B.C.[1] (where their priesthood had avidly assimilated the ritual as well as temple/banking practices of its priesthood[2]) to overthrow Nabopolassar and bring Babylon under Persian rule. Cyrus allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem in recognition of their "fifth column" assistance and to reestablish their temple: so as to have a bank beholden to Persia and one whose competition might make other banks within the empire more manageable. Semitic temples at this time were mainly banks and slaughterhouses: the moneylenders Jesus went after were a common feature of the Jerusalem temple, where animal sacrifice was a consistent affair. Sacrifices were conducted in some Egyptian and Greek temples, but money lending never. Many academics and theologians have passed over Cyrus's actions toward the Jews without comment or attributed some presumed magnanimity to it. The next Persian ruler, Kambujiwa (Cambyses), went on to annex Egypt, and one of the many who were taken to his court was Pythagoras. Ignoring the Greeks was about to end.

In the spring of 522, Cambyses died after falling ill (poisoned?). One of his staff, Darayavaush (Darius I), proclaimed himself emperor even though Cambyses had a brother living and Darius's father and elder brother were also alive. Darius declared himself the legitimate successor, and Gaumata Bardiya, Cambyses's brother, a fraud who was a mere look-alike who had murdered the real Gaumata (called Smerdis by Herodotus). Cyrus had been a strictly "Median" king and ruled from the throne of Media at Ecbatana, rather than at Parsa of the Persians. Implicit in the history is a definite rivalry between Medes and Persians, not only still active within the government but revealing a rift of a deep social nature.

It was in a Median city that Gaumata was eventually conquered. Darius's opponents could not combine their interests and forces against him, yet even with swift and decisive strategy and the solidarity of his generals, it took Darius until the end of 521 to regain all Cyrus's former territories except Asia Minor and Egypt. Gaumata was executed, and a general massacre of the magi began which was halted only by nightfall. The Persians commemorated that day every year and any mage dare not then show himself in public. From then on, every sacrifice required a mage in attendance, an edict universally interpreted by scholars as a means of reconciliation. On the contrary, it seems to have been a humiliation and reminder of Persian hegemony, because the magi abhorred sacrifice and dualism.

The next few years were spent by Darius consolidating his hold, reorganizing the empire with increased taxation: for what he came

Leonidas, leader of the Spartan troops, is shown calm and unwavering as his men prepare to battle the Persians at Thermopylae. Many of the poses used by Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) refer to classical prototypes, as does the practice, debated during the artist's time, of depicting classical warriors nude. The temple in the painting is probably either a bath (there are some hot springs nearby, hence the name "Thermo" + "pylae") or an imaginary building conjured up by the artist. The unrealistic representation of warriors naked or wearing only greaves and helmet, a feature which grew in popularity in Greek art at the end of the 6th century and later, perhaps reflects aristocratic interests in athletic training of the body, which was done in the nude by the Greeks. Chiefly, the Europeans who actually fought naked were Kelts.

to believe was a necessary campaign against all the Greeks. The Ishtar/Marduk priests and priestesses of Babylon who had guided him against his internal opponents were now pointing to an external threat.

Medes and Persians spoke the same language and both professed to follow the teachings of Ksharathustra (Zarathustra, Xarathustra, Zoroaster) but the Persians were self-avowed pastoralists, the Medes agriculturalists. It is only the Medes who followed Zoroaster's exhortations to agriculture, implicitly almost a sacred duty, and prayed the simple but profound "May we be the renewers of the Earth." They worshiped a single supreme deity, Zervan, knowledge of whom made one a flame from his Fire. No images of him were created, the Absolute being rightly unimaginable, and to this day His truth is represented only by a fire, a primal fire that has been passed down for thousands of years. They survive in small congregations today, throughout the world, and are sometimes known as Yezidis after their sacred center in Yezd, Iran. The Persians, on the other hand, worshiped a dualism of Ahura Mazda (Ahriman and Ormuzd) and Mithra (and later, of Mani) of which many representations survive. The dualistic view posits an Absolute divorced from its creation, and therefore ignorable by its inhabitants. The material world is therefore:

a) Chaotic, and thereby requiring an imposed order; or

b) Unknowable, therefore arguable and thereby requiring an imposed order; or

c) Known by and only to an elite few, and thereby requiring an order imposed by them.

They saw the world, also filled with an unsavory variety of lesser demons, as a battle between light and darkness and a human's only role to work for the establishment of God's Righteous Order on Earth: which work consists in obeying a rigid set of laws laid down, of course, by one's "betters." Humans are therefore beasts and thus to be herded or, if rebellious, hunted. This view is the basis of any imperialist agenda.

Of course, if nature has an architecture, natural laws, principles, and they are knowable, then one is not at the mercy of every theo-

rist and thug with an agenda looking for a handout and following. Enter Pythagoras.

Pythagoras was born around 590 B.C. He spent some 22 years in Egypt, being accepted by the priesthood to study with them. In 527 B.C., Cambyses III attacked Egypt. Pythagoras witnessed the invasion and aftermath: the temples burnt, the pharaoh and his family executed, the same fate meted out to some of his fellow students and temple teachers. Pythagoras was put in shackles and taken to Babylon as a prisoner of the shah. The modern equivalent would be to seize machinery, drawings, plans, patents and, in working with new sciences, obtain a human source of direction. Within the empire, Pythagoras not only managed to study the sciences cultivated there but was also initiated into the religious mysteries. For 12 years he lived in Babylon, years of semi-freedom. Finally help came from an unexpected quarter. Demokedes of Croton, himself captured by the Babylonians in 522 B.C. and now royal physician to the Persian court, put in a word for Pythagoras. His release was granted, and after an absence of 34 years Pythagoras returned to his native Samos where he continued his research. It is said he outfitted a cave especially designed for the study of philosophy, and there he made his home. About this time Pythagoras opened his first school, but because of increasing Persian political interference, he decided to leave Samos.

From Samos, Pythagoras journeyed to Italy, arriving at Croton, conceiving that his real fatherland must be the country containing the greatest number of the most scholarly men. The fact that Milo was ruler there, a known seeker of wisdom, and had agreed to the betrothal of his daughter to Demokedes, may have influenced his decision.

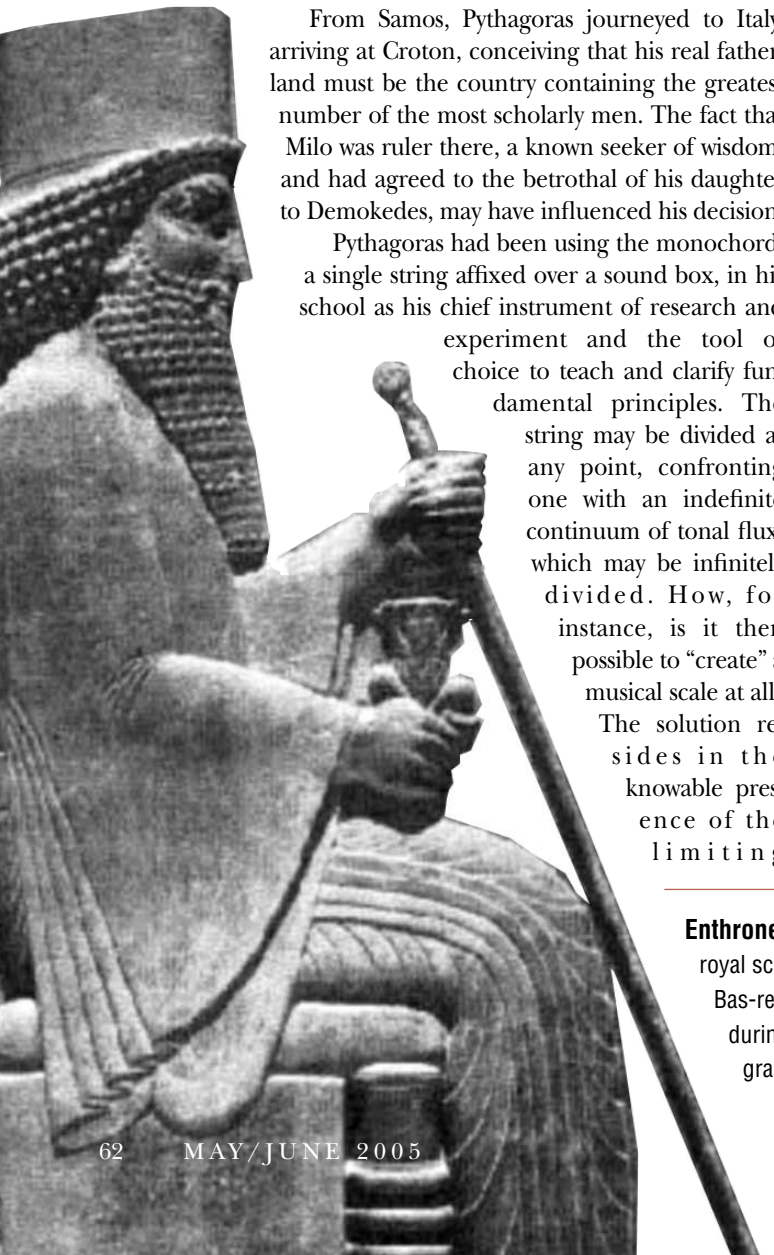
Pythagoras had been using the monochord, a single string affixed over a sound box, in his school as his chief instrument of research and experiment and the tool of choice to teach and clarify fundamental principles. The string may be divided at any point, confronting one with an indefinite continuum of tonal flux, which may be infinitely divided. How, for instance, is it then possible to "create" a musical scale at all? The solution resides in the knowable presence of the limiting power of Number as understood by Pythagoras, i.e., as a fundamental property (like wavelength, for instance) and not a mere counting convenience.

There was an open altar in Athens with the dedicatory inscription "To the Unknown God": rumor had it that Pythagoras had developed a method to commune with exactly this Absolute, a method that showed and proved the Absolute's working in Nature—and so vividly as to gain ready assent by all who heard it, a method as of now taught only to his most worthy students and under pledge of secrecy. The magi had frightened Darius enough, but now, irony of irony, here was one of his former slaves with a method purported to prove what the magi merely asserted, a man and a method that had a following throughout the Greek world (as the magi did among the Medes and Persians), a sage who was invited to govern (as the magi did). Could this movement among the Greeks ally with the magi and their still-numerous adherents, form an alliance that would not only wreck the empire but overturn centuries of slavish culture that made people so easy to manipulate and rule? The shah must have thought so, for, in 512 B.C., as Pythagoras welcomed the return to Croton of Demokedes, this remarkable physician had just escaped from the Persians who were on a spying mission to Hellas Megas and Sicily for Darius.

Darius's first move in his grand sweep against the Greeks had begun just one year earlier in 513 with his invasion of Europe and campaign against the Thracians, western Scythians and Greeks of the Black Sea area. He wished to control both sides of the Bosporus and thereby the food supplies of the cities of the Greek mainland. Athens and Corinth had been large enough for nearly a century to have to import nearly half their required grain. This came mainly from the Chersoneses and fishing done in the Sea of Azov, under Scythian control. The Scythians had been instrumental in bringing down the Assyrians, but would not be subordinated to the Persians. Darius also wished to subdue them but his army was itself nearly destroyed. He settled for control of the Bosporus, the lowlands of Thrace, and the Greek colonies along the western Black Sea. Having secured a bridgehead in Europe, he returned to Asia.

Envoys were sent to Carthage and Etruria, both of whom the Greeks competed against in trade, to secure their participation in a planned attack on all the major Greek centers. Carthage had attempted to extend its colonies in Sicily and conquer the remainder of the island controlled by Greeks: no persuasion was needed here. Persian gold sealed the deal. Etruria also assented, but probably because the Greeks had recently established Neapolis (Naples) on the same bay as Cumae and were trying to strangle it. Cumae was one of Etruria's oldest cities and a major trade center.

Darius's next move, an expedition to Naxos to secure this island as a stepping stone across the Aegean to mainland Greece, received a check when his siege took too long and failed. All plans were then put on hold when in 500 Greek Ionia revolted, and was joined by Cyprus, Samos, Lesbos and Egypt. Athens and Eretrea on Euboia



Enthroned in Persepolis, the magnificent city that he built, Darius I firmly grasps the royal scepter in one hand and a lotus blossom, the symbol of royalty, in the other. This Bas-relief at the Apadana Palace, Persepolis, is of Darius receiving Persian delegates during the *Nowrouz* (spring equinox, the Persian New Year) festivities. Darius grabbed control of the Persian empire and was determined to conquer the Greeks.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Erected as a temple to the goddess Athena in the fifth century B.C., the Parthenon in Athens partially survives as one of the finest examples of Classical Greek architecture, although it was severely damaged by the 1687 explosion of Turkish munitions stored inside when bombarded by attacking Venetians. The so-called Elgin Marbles (the bas relief figures from its frieze) were removed by Thomas Bruce (Lord Elgin) and shipped to the British Museum in 1795 with the permission of the Ottoman sultan. Elgin was a notorious antiquities collector—some might say thief.

[not to be confused with Eritrea—Ed.] offered a feeble support, and the revolt was finally crushed after six years. The grand plan was then resumed with a push through Egypt to overawe the Greeks of Cyrenaica (Libya) and obtain their submission. A fleet and army were sent in to bolster Thrace, cut off by the Ionian revolt, and was proceeding westward when a storm off Mt. Athos in 492 wrecked the fleet. The army, weakened by its lack of supplies and attacked by upland Thracians, retreated to the Bosporus, but had at least secured the submission of the Macedonians. The northern Aegean now secure, a large reconnaissance force in 490 sacked Eretrea and landed at Marathon just 26 miles north of Athens, its next target.

The Greek victory at Marathon astounded nobody more than the Greeks. Both sides drew the wrong conclusions from it: the Greeks that their armored hoplite infantry was sufficient to defeat any Persian field force; the Persians that this was a minor setback due primarily to ill luck, that the grand plan was still good and that more—of everything—was all that was needed for ultimate victory. Under the perceived and continued Persian threat, Athenian "reform" in 487 gave more power to the generals, As new preparations got under way in Persia, the western Scythians made devastating raids into Media. Darius moved against their homeland between the Black and Caspian seas. In 486, Darius was defeated and killed, by the same people that had defeated and killed Cyrus in 529. Xerxes succeeded to the throne.

Under Xerxes, the grand plan stumbled on like a blind colossus. And why not? Thrace and Macedonia remained subservient and Thebes, just to the north of Athens, had become an ally. The northern and eastern Aegean and its islands were firmly under control, and the rest could easily be brought down. The Greeks in both the north and south (Black Sea and Africa) were under guard and the Greeks of the east (Ionia) defeated and powerless. Only the Greeks of the west (Sicily and Hellas Megas) and the center (Hellas proper) remained. And the western Greeks would have to continue to send some of their food to Hellas as long as the Persians held the Bosporus. Most Greeks knew this as well, and many considered resistance futile. The Persians were counting on it.

While the Persians and their Babylonian advisors were masterful planners and superb at following through logistically, they could only continue to follow a plan once set and failed when changing conditions or circumstances required revisions or a new course.

What they did not count on was that Athens, Corinth, Phokis, Sparta and Syracuse, as well as a number of smaller city-states, vowed to fight. All of Athens had in fact voted to sail away and resettle in Hellas Megas if necessary rather than submit to Persian rule. What they did not count on, and could not at all perceive, was the flexibility and creativity with which the Greeks could meet any situation, every adversity. Greeks could make their own luck. Greeks were adept at never having to step in the same river twice; Persians would divert entire watercourses so as to avoid change.

In 480, the Persians and all their allies struck. Xerxes crossed into Greece, sacked Athens, but lost every major engagement and had to return to Sardis. Gelon of Syracuse, who had been prepared to support mainland Greece with a fleet as large as Athens's and an army as large as most of the fighting mainland cities combined, was forced to face a huge Carthaginian invasion. He annihilated them at Himera on the same day that was the third and last day of the battle at Thermopylae. The army and its Theban allies left behind in Greece by Xerxes was defeated the following year; the Etruscans, who had come in late, were defeated by Hiero, Gelon's successor, at Cumae. The mainland allies went on to free up the Aegean and some of Ionia and expel the Persians from the Thracian Bosporus and reopen the Black Sea. The danger passed. The Greeks returned to fighting among themselves and the Persians to meddling in Greek politics through proxies and agents.

Spiritual leaders on the Greek side also stood fast and went down in this great first clash. Megistias of Sparta, a mantis, refused to leave Thermopylae and continued to minister and give strength to the last in voicing his sight of sure eventual victory because of what was being done here in these days, carrying no spear or sword, or even a shield. The nature of his courage and the actual weapons he did wield deserve our deepest consideration. It was Simonides also, who had been a personal friend of Megistias, who wrote a tribute to him that was set up among the monuments in the pass along with his other more famous epigram:

> Here lies Megistias, who died/When the Medes crossed Spercheius's tide./A great seer, yet scorned himself to save/And chose to share the Spartans' grave.

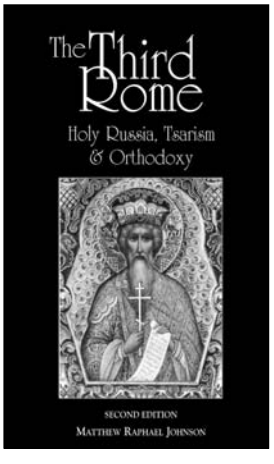
The Persians spying for Darius in Hellas Megas made it back to his court after suffering shipwreck. It was left for like-minded Greeks to stir up trouble for the schools of Pythagoras, now having spread throughout the Greek cultural sphere. Opponents of his led by Kylon of Croton, a reject of Pythagoras's, surrounded his house and school one day and set it afire. Pythagoras, still vigorous at 86, perished in the flames along with about 40 others.

The world's first philosopher was not ignorance's last victim. His teachings became even more guarded and, like certain springs, went underground, only to break forth in unlikely and faraway spots.

Just as the Absolute was enshrined within the Classical Greek language and made known through the work of Pythagoras and Plato, that culture then was an absolute pinnacle which has never been equaled and from which all since has been but runoff, like snow melt from a high peak. Hellas stands alone. St. Paul agreed with Plato—against Aristotle, the Romans and Jews—that master and slave were alike before God. St. Augustine, with Greek culture firmly in mind, stated that there never was a time when Christianity did not exist. St. Basil exhorted the youth to study the Greeks as their teachings were to be considered the prothalamion to the Christian faith. Pope Gregory the Great opined that "Reason is so little profane that Logos, Word and Thought can serve as a divine name." Erasmus called Socrates "Christian before Christ." Christianity is Pythagoreanism for the laity.

Pythagoras and Plato abhorred writing and literature as illusory diversions from examining the actual Book of the Author of All—Nature. No ideas were doctrine, no thought dogma, no text sacred, no prophet the last, no history fixed, no institution permanent. Revelation is real, in the hands of those who work, and whose sole purpose in relating and disseminating it is to guide others to their own realization. What does one know if not the process that creates the patterns and objects encountered in our sensible realm? You cannot see a civilization; you can and must know how to generate it.

PETER ANTHONY MANTI has a degree in philosophy and anthropology. His articles on the unique weapons of the cavalry and infantry of Alexander the Great have appeared in *The Ancient World* and received favorable comment in the United States, Russia and Great Britain.



The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson

Why did the Tsars insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under a absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated republican America. Why? M. Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes the reasons why, and, in so doing, shows the true historical roots of modern Russian resistance (under Vladimir Putin) to the Zionist cabal of the New World Order. To order your copy of *The Third Rome*—or ones for friends and family (#368, quality softcover, 246 pages, $24.95 minus 10% for BARNES REVIEW subscribers plus $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book S&H outside the U.S.)—send payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon found on page 80 of this issue. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your copies to Visa or MasterCard. (**Bulk Discount:** Five or more copies are just $19.95 each plus S&H.)

Any text may be a false mediation: the successful experiments of the Master are to be done by the pupils themselves.

And that experiment is thus this task yet remaining for us, to revive, to carry forward. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Numbers are not required for counting. As your cattle leave their pens in the morning to graze, take up a pebble for each. When you gather them in later, set aside a pebble for each from those taken up earlier: more pebbles than cattle means that you and the dog will have to go search for just that many, more cattle than pebbles and your neighbor may be searching for you. The early ignoring and denying of Number as a fundamental quality and its reduction to simple quantity, its perverted one-sided use as an accountant's tool, prefigures the entire line of civilization subsequently.

[2]The manner of his death proves his murder, though scholars still profess to believe the lame cover story. If the Romans had wished to secure the person of Archimedes intact, they would have posted a large reward and made it known to the meanest ranker, along with the dire punishment for any harm coming to him.

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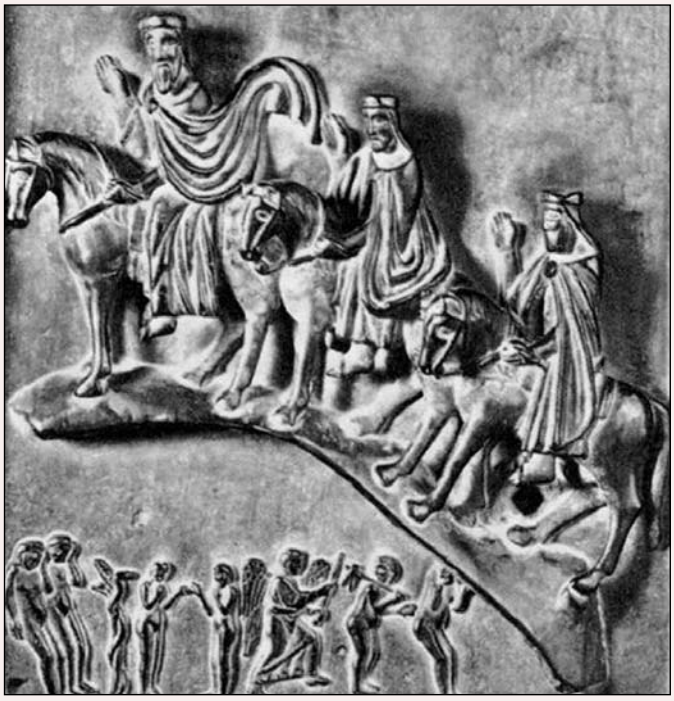


Who Were Matthew's Magi?

Imagery of the "three wise men," or "Magi," has fascinated the Christian mind since Matthew (2:1-12) mentioned them in his Gospel (though he never mentioned that there were three, just three types of gifts). And even today, much speculation surrounds their origin and meaning. Many now believe the Magi (the root of our word "magician") to have been astrologers—learned priests from the empire of Persia and perhaps followers of Zoroaster. Others claim that true Magi were at odds with the followers of Zoroaster and actually a rival sect. At any rate, they were experts in the sciences, especially astronomy, and had noticed a very unusual configuration of stars and planets, visible in the western sky at the time of the birth of Jesus. Jupiter (which would have appeared as a bright star in the sky) had risen in the constellation of Pisces and that was a portent of great happenings. To astrologers this meant a super king—a king of kings—was coming and that the House of Israel was in for radical change—Herod was to be replaced with an amazing new king of untold power. The Old Testament predicted the coming of this Messiah and he was, by lore, to be found in the town of Bethlehem. So west the Magi traveled, these wise priests from the east, probably stopping in Petra to purchase myrrh and frankincense. At left, one of the earlier known depictions of the Magi, found in a mosaic at San Appolinare Nuovo in Ravenna, Italy, crafted in the 6th century A.D. Notice their Phrygian (or liberty) caps, characteristic of the Phrygian region of Anatolia. The caps therefore identify them as "generic easterners." They also wear Persian trousers. They are named from left to right in the mosaic as Balthassar, Melchior and Gaspar, names that have stuck with them until today. Two centuries earlier on a silver-gilt object known as the Traprain Flask (now in the Scottish Museum) made in Constantinople, the Magi are shown in kilted tunics. Above, a different view of "the three wise men," on horseback, cast in 1187 in bronze by Bonanno da Pisa, at the cathedral and baptistry complex of Pisa, Italy, home of the famous leaning campanile of Pisa.

The Great Tsunami of 2004

Cataclysmic World Changes On a Gargantuan Scale

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D., S.T.D. (CAND.)

This dynamic, truly cataclysmic and epic event will be remembered as long as human history is kept and retold for a number of reasons, some of which have not yet become evident. Many subtle changes occurred, and are occurring, in addition to the more apparent ones. The evidence and the results of these more delicate, yet long-lasting changes, will unfold as time marches on.

CHANGES IN EARTH POSITION

Some like to call God the Prime Mover, a most appropriate name for this cosmic event. The movement of the tectonic plates was truly Earth shattering. The plates were permanently moved. This tremendously powerful shift not only caused the tsunami, but also led to several other important physical changes. The axis of the Earth was moved, however slightly, as the tectonic plates shifted into a new position. The last great event of this magnitude was the ultra violent Krakatoa volcanic eruption and subsequent tsunami in an area not far from the current disaster. Judging by the force of that 1883 tsunami, with its reported walls of 120+ feet of water (the 2004 tsunami was 60+ feet), we can assume that the some of the same things, or even more extreme, occurred back then. The impacted population was incredibly smaller when compared with today. Islands disappeared. Who knew? There were no seismographs, no atomic clocks, minimal electronic communications; it took the press weeks to reach the area and weeks after that before stories hit the papers. Parts of the world sky were darkened for months in some instances—few people noticed any difference. Not so today.

"For Man also knoweth not his time: as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them" —ECCLESIASTES 9:12

CHANGES IN TIME

This most unusual event also created a change, however slight, in the fabric of time. As a result, the atomic clocks, kept at key points around the globe, had to be reset. Had you thought of the movement of time as irrevocable or uninterruptible? Think again. Do you think that God—or the Prime Cause or Prime Mover or the First Principle, or however you choose to address the matter—cannot directly act in history, that is, in time? If so, then perhaps you might want to rethink your hypothesis.

God is extraordinarily and powerfully manifested in the cycles of time. While not everyone will agree, this truly cataclysmic event, at least to this old scribbler, seems to prove this axiom. Moreover, we must not be deceived; this was just a mere hint, not even a full blink, on the cosmic scale of events. More can easily manifest themselves; anytime, anywhere. Think about it.

CHANGES IN THE MAP

All geography books, maps, atlases, and globes are now forever inaccurate. The tsunami had more than the force of an atomic bomb at several locations. The earth was moved only slightly on its axis, but much more dramatically on the surface. Numerous small islands in the Bay of Bengal no longer exist. Certain towns and small cities on existing islands and coastal areas have been completely erased from the surface. Other islands, not to mention large swaths of coastal areas, have been drastically reshaped. As an example of the power and severity of this series of events, the entire

AFP/GETTY IMAGES

PENANG, MALAYSIA: This photograph taken by tourist Eric Skitzi shows a massive tsunami wave just as it slams the beach of Batu Ferringhi on Penang Island, Malaysia, on December 26 last year. The tsunami, which killed scores of people in Malaysia, also slammed into the coastline of Thailand, killing thousands more, following a massive 9.0 magnitude earthquake off the coast of Indonesia's Sumatra Island. The sheer size and power of Nature—and the puny size of man and his creations in comparison—are awesome, and at the same time awe inspiring. It's doubtful these tourists survived.

island of Sumatra, sitting on the Burma Plate, was moved several feet. Do you feel safe and secure because you don't live near the water? Equally calamitous events can happen anywhere, anytime.

CHANGES IN ANIMALS AND HUMANS

While human bodies were everywhere, only a few dead animals were found, and most of these were household pets. Wild animals and other animals that spend most of their time out of doors apparently have an innate sense of warning. Domesticated animals that live closely with humans have largely lost this sense as have most humans themselves.

"But this is your hour, and the power of darkness." LUKE *22:53.*

Of course, there are exceptions, and soon we will hear reports of premonitions. And, the intuitional hunches and other forewarnings may be quite subtle. Over the past several weeks, somewhat curiously and spontaneously, I began three different articles with severe apocalyptic, end-times themes. Was this a "portent"? Who can really say? All I know is that I felt more than a little "eerie" when I began to realize what had happened. Here we enter into the realm of metaphysics and the paranormal. Humans, at least a few of them, seem to sense things. It seems thoroughly established that animals sense certain things ever more sensitively than do humans. Albert Pike, a 19th century mystic, hypothesized that the higher animals and humans were more alike than not, saying "In the *real* meaning of the single thought of dog, all metaphysics will be condensed." I think he was right.

"And great earthquakes shall be in diverse places, and famines, and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven." LUKE *21:11.*

CHANGES IN CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS

Even where human settlement was not entirely eradicated, the infrastructure is seriously and acutely damaged. As so many of the victims were children, an entire generation has been decimated. As government resources are strained to the maximum by the disaster, political opposition groups (e.g., separatists such as in Sri Lanka with the Tamil Tigers, Islamists all over the area, including those who want to create a pan-Islamic Pacific republic from the Philippines to Southeast Asia, "rightists," "leftists," "Marxists," *et al., ad infinitum*) and other, as yet unseen, movements will manifest themselves, for better or for worse. But one thing is certain. Significant geopolitical change is on the agenda. This effect includes institutions of all types. They will be challenged more than ever before, and some, maybe more than a few, will fail. Without a doubt, all systems will change, one way or another. Full economic recovery will not come for decades. Most of the cultural and societal changes, like the irrevocable shift of the tectonic plates, are permanent, and their full impact, for better or worse, will not be known for decades.

CHANGES IN THE AIR—EVIL ON THE RISE

At least one third of the dead and missing are children. While the actual deaths are sad and unfortunate, what is happening to some of the survivors is even more appalling and devastating. As soon as the tsunami was over, it seems that child kidnappers were like wolves with the smell of lambs in the air. And they did what wolves always do. Curiously, the atrocities began around the same time as the Catholic observance of the Feast of the Holy Innocents, commemorating the slaughter of young boy children by King Herod, hoping to kill the Christ Child. Evil is persistent.

"In Ramah there was a voice heard, lamentation, weeping, great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and she would not be comforted, for they were no more." MATTHEW 2:18.

Kidnapped children are usually bound for the sex trade. A large portion of national income is from the tourist trade. While a large part of this is perfectly legitimate, it is no secret that Thailand is a multimillion-dollar world center for sex tourism. Hence, the wolves were already on the edge of the pasture. And they did what wolves always do. This should make the world clamor for a quick crackdown with hopes of recovering at least some of the victims, but this doesn't seem to be happening. The Thai authorities surely know who the kingpins are. World intelligence agencies surely know who is behind the trafficking on the international scene. Why is nothing done?

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Evil is powerful and, let's face it, attractive to more than a few people. Money is power. Evil has money, and this is their time. Wolves are about, in places you might least expect them.

Some of the points under this heading are obvious, so let's focus on something about which nothing at all has been said. Not only will the reconstruction take decades and trillions of dollars, but also tens of billions of dollars will move through the relief efforts, which began quickly after the disaster itself. In the never-ending process of electronically moving money about the globe, don't you, our well-informed readers, see that a window of opportunity has opened for the money moving and the money-laundering crowd? A window of opportunity has just opened for all kinds of clandestine organizations that will take full and immediate advantage of this traffic jam.

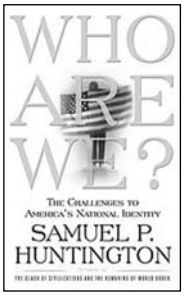
CHANGE IS THE ONLY CONSTANT

The Chinese sages of yesteryear also said that the very worst curse one could lay upon another was, "May you live in interesting times." Without a doubt, we have surely arrived there.

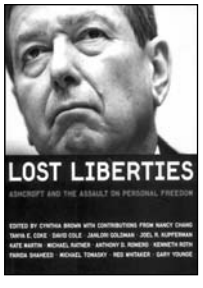
So then, good comrades: The only thing that is ever constant is change. Change is part of life. Life is change. Change is creation. We are creatures made in the image of the Creator God. Cosmic Creation-Changes are now in process. In the storms that always lie ahead, help us, Good Father, to find our places to stand and our roles to play. ❖

DR. HARRELL RHOME is the editor and publisher of *The Eagle Newsletter*, *The Revisionist Observer* and author of *The New Jihad: Exploring the Global Resurgence of Militant Islam.* Rhome is a theologian and an increasingly well known writer among the world's Revisionists. He is also a member of TBR's contributing advisory board.

Books Dealing With the Problems Facing Our Nation



Who Are We? The Challenges to America's National Identity. By Prof. Samuel P. Huntington. Examines the cultural rifts that divide our nation today because of immigration, bilingualism, multiculturalism and the resulting "denationalization" of Americans of European descent. How the national identity is being eroded by floods of immigrants and the need to reassess our core values that make us "Americans." #406, hardback, 428 pages, ***$27*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



Lost Liberties: Ashcroft and the Assault on Personal Freedom. Thirteen authors, many of them lawyers representing groups devoted to protecting civil liberties in America, wrote this collection of essays warning of the accelerating erosion of our liberty. These lawyers examined the Patriot Act and chronicled the history of repression in times of crises. Not since the internment of Japanese-Americans has there been such an assault on the Constitution and our liberty. #409, 326 pages, softcover, ***$17.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Power Elite. By C. Wright Mills. First published in 1956, it is now being reprinted in a fine new edition by Oxford University Press. It is a classic of social science and social criticism. It calls attention to the three prongs of power in this country: the military, the corporate behemoth and the political "ruling" elite. The question of whether America is as democratic in practice as it is in theory is answered. The afterword gives insights into which predictions came true and which did not since many were made in 1956. Good reading, full of information that we need to reacquaint ourselves with. #413, softcover, 448 pages, ***$18.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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The Phony Atlantic Charter

By John Tiffany

As early as January 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt expressed an interest in meeting Winston Churchill to discuss the defeat of Germany. But it was not until August 1941 that they finally met in Argentia Harbour off Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. America was still several months away from entering the war.

There was some negotiation regarding the parties who would join the conference. The president was notified that the prime minister would leave Scapa Flow, Scotland, on August 4, sailing on the *HMS Prince of Wales*. Adm. Pound, Gen. Dill, Air Marshal Freeman, Harry Hopkins and Sir Alexander Cadogan would accompany him. The president in turn notified the prime minister that he would bring Adm. Stark, Gen. Marshall, Gen. Arnold and Sumner Welles.

At Placentia Bay, agreements and aims were discussed and the so-called "Atlantic Charter" was worded and agreed on August 12. Although it has been suggested that both parties signed the "charter," there is no evidence of such a signed document; only a press release is known to exist.

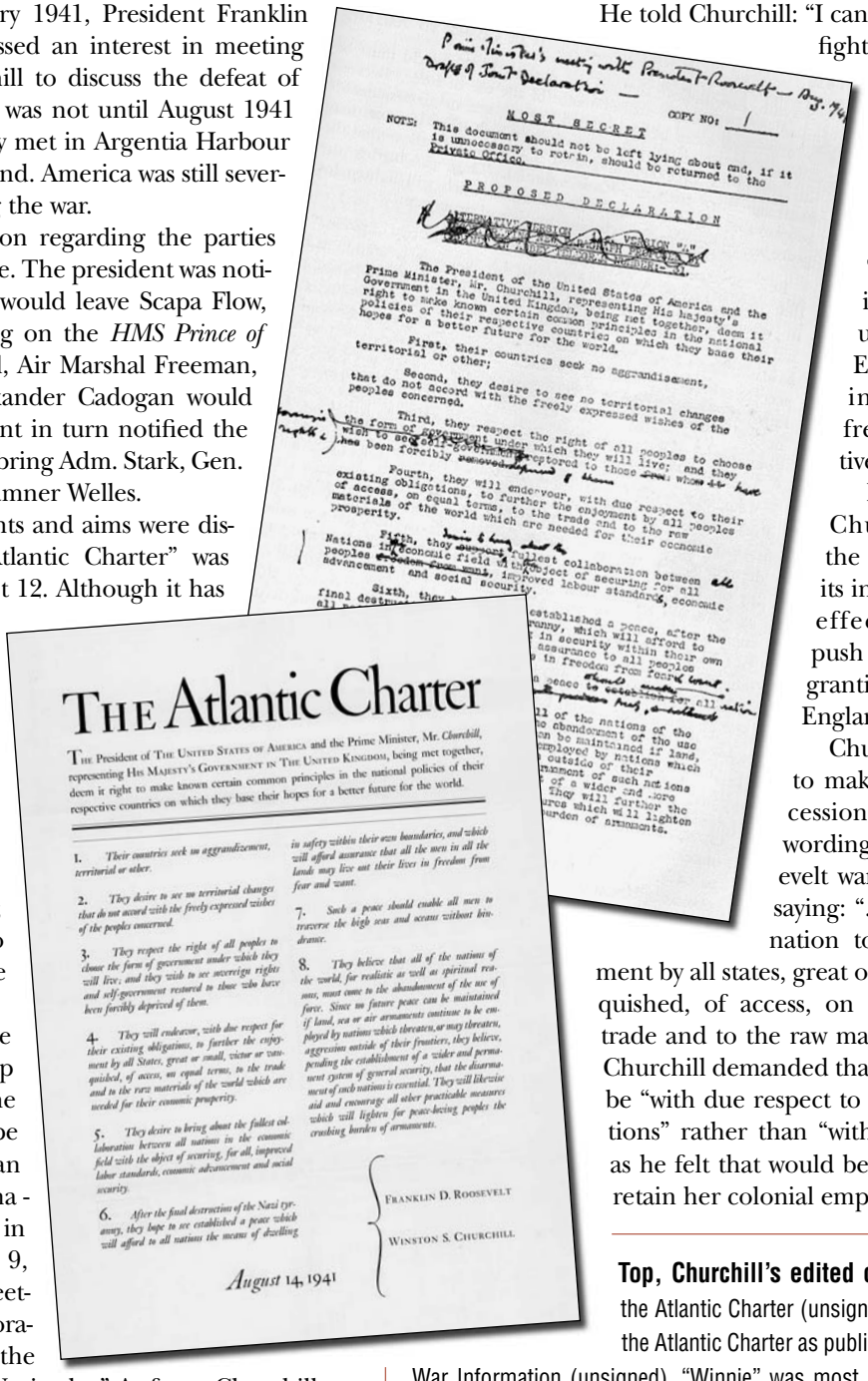
The principles of the Atlantic Charter were supported by 26 countries, all united against Nazi Germany; their leaders agreed not to negotiate or make a separate peace with Germany.

The first version of the Atlantic Charter was drawn up by Churchill and set out the principles that were to shape the struggle against German aggression by democratic nations. Churchill announced in Parliament on September 9, 1941, that, "At the Atlantic meeting we had in mind the restoration of the sovereignty of the states . . . now under the Nazi yoke." As far as Churchill was concerned, the Atlantic Charter was limited to the defeat of Nazism.

Roosevelt understood the charter differently and saw it as an opportunity to put an end to the colonial project. Roosevelt and the American nation mistrusted Britain's imperialist motives. He told Churchill: "I can't believe that we can fight a war against fascist slavery, and at the same time not work to free people all over the world from a backward colonial policy. . . . The peace cannot include any continued despotism. . . . Equality of peoples involves the utmost freedom of competitive trade."

Roosevelt added to Churchill's version of the charter, broadening its interpretation. He was effectively seeking to push the British toward granting independence to England's colonies.

Churchill was reluctant to make such a direct concession and debated the wording of the charter. Roosevelt wanted to add a clause saying: ". . . without discrimination to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world." Churchill demanded that the wording should be "with due respect to their existing obligations" rather than "without discrimination," as he felt that would better help England to retain her colonial empire. ❖



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PROPOSED DECLARATION

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect to their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all peoples of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all Nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all peoples improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

Sixth, they

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The Atlantic Charter

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4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

7. Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Winston S. Churchill

August 14, 1941

Top, Churchill's edited copy of the final draft of the Atlantic Charter (unsigned). Bottom, a version of the Atlantic Charter as published by the U.S. Office of War Information (unsigned). "Winnie" was most interested in maintaining Britain's colonies, FDR in liberating them. Both seemed bent on destroying Nazi Germany—even though neither could guarantee the safety of any nation from communist enslavement once Germany was beaten.

Ernst Zundel
From the Gulag

"Hitler's work in Germany was an experiment; a "work in progress" so to speak, full of glitches. . . . I finally grasped a better idea of what was meant by the 'unfinished' nature of the National Socialist revolution."

—Ernst Zundel

In his own words, the world's foremost political prisoner gives his plan gives for our survival

In this exclusive essay for TBR, freedom fighter Ernst Zundel lays out a program for the survival of the white race and all white ethnicities. Presently, Mr. Zundel is confined in a German prison for the crime of doubting the Holocaust, the central tenet of modern Judaism. This essay came to us in pencil, on only a few sheets of paper, as the prison authorities will not permit him any more. The editor thanks John Tiffany for assisting in transcribing Mr. Zundel's writing.

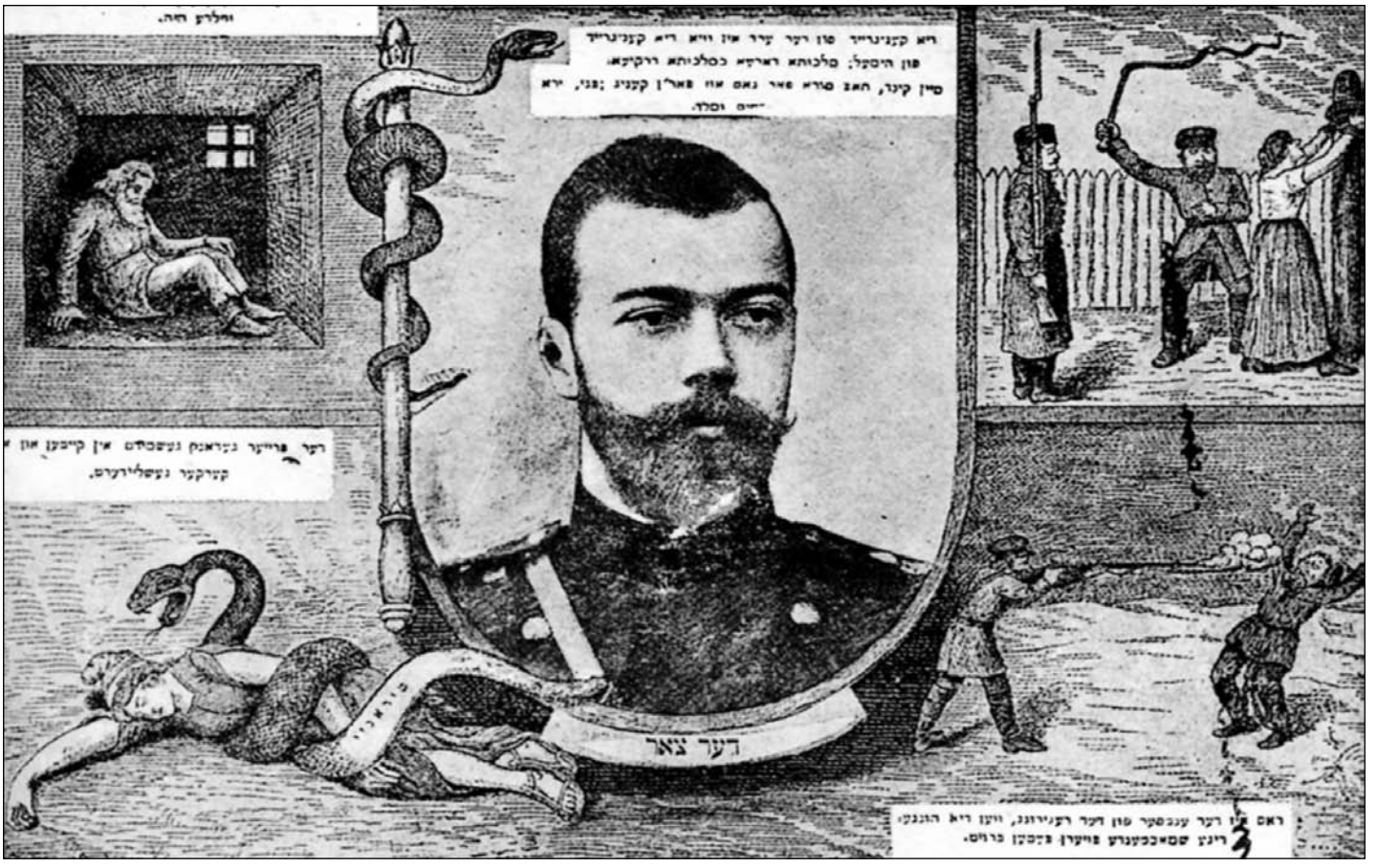
Dear Friends!

The prison censors here have actually permitted two recent issues of THE BARNES REVIEW to reach me. I must say that these last two issues have been superb; very much to my taste, and are the best among Revisionist writing today. Specifically, Degrelle's "Nuremberg in the National Socialist Mind," and the one "German Legislation," cleared up many issues in my mind concerning the Reich and its law code.

Congratulations to the staff of TBR for putting such a great product together. I especially want to commend your editor's article, "The Peasant Commune of Christian Russia." When this article is placed side-by-side with the article on German legislation, it shows an astonishing similarity with the general white European preference for communal over individual liberty. The commune grew up over a thousand years in Russia in what can only be described as an Aryan system of intricately woven self-government. The Russian communal idea is far superior to the arrogant, non-Slavic notion of individual liberties that have almost destroyed western Europe. Only the Swiss came close to the Slavic idea, as well as the German Third Reich.

Hitler's work in Germany was an experiment; a "work in progress" so to speak, full of glitches, but basically expressing a moral and proper ideal. I finally grasped a better idea of what was meant by the "unfinished" nature of the National Socialist revolution. I had the pleasure of meeting many functionaries in Hitler's system throughout the 1960s and 1970s, and even into the 1980s when I met Degrelle in Spain, and nearly all of them spoke of Hitler's Germany as "incomplete." It is interesting to note that many National Socialist leaders that I have met, including Savitri Devi, have said that the returning front soldiers of the Reich would have made short shrift of the petty bureaucrats who had carved out mini-empires and fiefdoms for themselves at the expense of Germany and her war effort.

Dr. Johnson's sensitive treatment of the "Russian Peasant Commune" as a tool for self-government is still the best that I have seen anywhere. [TBR, July/August 2004]



Shown above is a Yiddish-language postcard (circa 1905) attacking Nicholas II, tsar of Russia. Produced by a Jewish publishing house, the card features a snake wrapped around the portrait of the czar, perhaps a hint of the future for the Russian ruler, who was brutally butchered, along with his family, by Jewish Bolsheviks. In Russia today, the tsar is revered as a martyr and—to the shock and surprise of those who remain transfixed by "official" versions of history—there is a growing sense of unity and purpose between groups that might otherwise seem philosophically opposed. In fact, these seemingly disparate organizations and associations of Russians all share a concern about worldwide Zionist influence. By the same token, many American nationalists have come to admire Russian leader Vladimir Putin, even as Putin is harshly attacked in Zionist journals and newspapers.

It pales into insignificance even the great Solzhenitsyn's treatment of Russia's internal set up over that thousand-year period. I had ordered Solzhenitsyn's book while in prison, and was very disappointed by its cursory and shallow treatment, as well as his lack of vision.

Looked at dispassionately, it makes sense to me now how Russia could have taken to National Socialist ideas so quickly once exposed to them. Dr. Johnson's article cleared up much in Russian history and her internal society to permit her to flourish for 1,000 years with an amazing degree of internal stability. Once the Bolsheviks destroyed these institutions—often by starvation—they were brought back to life by the German invasion. The Russian population just reverted to what took them 1,000 years to evolve. It was nirvana!

THE BARNES REVIEW can and should be at the forefront of the cause of reconciliation between western and eastern Europe, and especially Germany and Russia. I think many of our supporters will come to realize that Slavs and Nords are mirror images of each other, and that their respective cultures are very much the same.

A project such as this, in book form, would go a long way toward erasing the prejudices many in the west have toward the Slavs, prejudices that derived from many of the anti-Soviet images that came from the German Reich (which often did not make a clear distinction between Russians and Soviets—two very different things)—as well as from two full generations of anti-Soviet materials coming out of the Cold War.

Dr. Johnson is clearly the man to engage in such a project. He is educated in the civilizations of Byzantium, Russia, Serbia—as well as the Middle Ages in Europe. He is also expert in the development of political ideology in the West. After such a project, then he should be in charge of drawing up a blueprint for organizational structures that would have as their aim the integration of both western and eastern Europe (though never with the aim of mongrelizing their distinctiveness). A National Socialist international, if you will, taking the best from the West and the East in a spirit of mutual respect, brotherhood and, indeed, the necessities of survival during these dark times. Such knowledge and education, as only Johnson shows at this time, can create the theoretical as well as practical bridges necessary for the creation of a pan-European vision stretching from Ireland and Iceland to Siberia.

The notion of Russian government today as "Soviets in sheep's clothing" needs to be jettisoned. It is no such thing. The Masonic lodges and bankers, with the help of the media, have heaped disdain on modern Russia and its president, who is the only

serious statesman alive in the industrialized world today.

It might be taken as a good sign that Europe did not go along with George W. Bush's suicidal meddling in the Middle East. There are signs for hope indeed!

Dr. Johnson and I both predicted, years ago, that Russia would be the last bastion against the New World Order in the industrialized world—the Yukos Oil case is clear proof that Putin means to back up what he says, and is prepared to use force against the Zionist World Order wherever necessary. Who else can you say that about? Is Central Europe comfortable under the domination of Anglo-American military and political structures? I don't think so. Their tradition is syndicalist and consociationalist, not "individualist." Both China and Russia are now National Socialist states in all but name. Both China and Russia have prosperous and growing state-guided economies that do not permit capitalist oligarchy to control the economic life of a people. It is our ideas that stand as the basis of these developments, and this is precisely why we're such a threat to the system!

"Dr. Johnson and I both predicted, years ago, that Russia would be the last bastion against the New World Order in the industrialized world."
—ERNST ZUNDEL

Many Russians and Central Europeans are groping in the dark for guiding philosophies. The residue of socialism is being mixed with religious and cultural nationalism to create a brilliant synthesis of national socialism right on the European continent. A strong set of institutional linkages between Western and Central Europe with Russia and the East has the potential of creating a Third Wave in global politics. THE BARNES REVIEW alone has the vision and the ability to make this come to the fore.

But there is a great need for urgency because Nature knows no vacuums.

There is a capitalism fatigue rampant in Western Europe, which is palpable to all who live there or have relatives there or read the European press. But "capitalism fatigue" and the disasters stemming from this economic ideology have also caused an anti-American backlash.

Europe is not comfortable with many of the mechanisms imposed on them, especially not with this vast "monster-bureaucracy," a veritable Moloch created by out-of-touch-with-reality, neo-con-like minds of Europe's eggheads and Masonic elites, which now batter on the nations and people of Europe.

Europe is in fact seething with discontent just below the surface, in many countries and in many places.

Once the little countries of Central Europe begin to realize that they have shaken off one universalist Zionist pipe dream called Marxism only to be captured by the same ruthless, creativity stifling mindset of a collectivist entity as coldhearted, unresponsive and brutal as the former Soviet system was to them, then watch out.

The "*Katzenjammer*," the "hangover" after the brief intoxication with "Brussels," is already setting in as countries like the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary etc are experiencing wave after wave of rent increases, climbing food prices, gasoline costs, heating oil out of sight, and as they confront the all suffocating red tape regulations, which will in time strangle their agriculture and small inefficient industries.

It is this discontent, this psychic trauma, which is evident in what is falsely called "East Germany."

This mood, which is producing public demonstrations, the same types which brought down the Honnecker-Gysi regime, not only in falsely called "East Germany" but in an ever increasing number of German cities, this is the seedbed for this political evolution already under way.

This evolution could well stampede into a revolution, like 1989, sweeping away the old order of things, and therefore we have to "work like bastards," to put it bluntly, to have a sensible, comprehensible vision for Europeans to latch onto. Just like National Socialism was an amalgam of nationalism and socialism deliberately designed by Hitler to be just that, long before he ever mounted the podium for his first speech, we have to have at least the skeleton outline of such a pan-European idea.

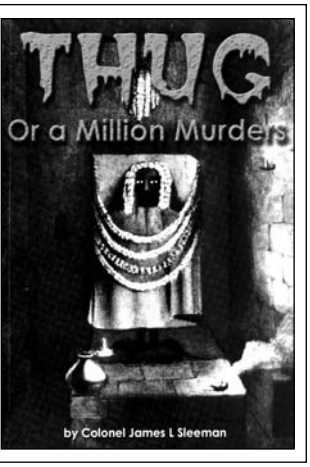
This is an idea which Europeans in our diaspora, like in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and maybe even the white remnants of the United States and Canada, might adopt in suitable adapted form.

For the ideas evolved by the Russians, with their peasant communes, are not all that different from the ideas evolved by the early American colonists.

I recently read a number of treatises by Thomas Jefferson on

The Murderous Cult of Thuggee

Thug or a Million Murders. Despite the best efforts of the caste system, India has suffered great "confusion of races" over the centuries. In this confusion, many bizarre and malignant creeds took root. None was more malevolent than the cult of Thuggee, whose devotees were murderers by hereditary profession, sons being taught the skills of strangulation by fathers, who believed they had a divine right to kill and who enjoyed the protection of the goddess Kali. It is estimated that 1 million Indians perished at the hands of the Thuggees until the British extirpated this menace that corrupt native rulers had ignored for centuries. Written by Col. James L. Sleeman, the grandson of the man who eliminated the Thuggees. #395, softcover, 240 pages, ***$24.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 80 for order form and to compute S&H charges or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.



the way he envisaged local self-government and I was stuck by its similarities to the ideas encompassed and envisaged by early National Socialist thinkers and now as it turns out already practiced by the Russians for centuries at the time. Jefferson promulgated similar ideas for early America, 1790-1807. Imagine that.

Thus we ought to get cracking and get these plans formulated and stated, at least introduce them for discussion to our people here and in Russia.

Juergen Graf is in Russia. He is eminently qualified to do the translation for such a work. He has contacts, as does David Duke, and even I have a few people with access to their own circles of friends and contacts in that vast mysterious land over there. Dr. Johnson has substantial contacts within the Orthodox Church, as well as within the Russian and Ukrainian diaspora in America.

What I like about the idea is that it would catapult us out of the "*geistiges* ghetto," this period of doldrums we have fallen into in the West, as if we were all shell shocked by the constant artillery barrage our enemies have rained down on us with their constant complaints. The Russians I spoke to were highly educated foreign service people, diplomats, former Red Army officers —one was even a KGB general, another was an expert on Germany for the Gorbachev regime. All these people were above average in intelligence, and they too were looking beyond Marxism, but rejected the crass Jewish-American predatory capitalism of the new ruling class of oligarchs. We saw eye to eye on most things.

There is a yearning, but because they were even more blinkered and brainwashed then we were in the west, they have less access to sources as varied as we do. That's why our job, and our responsibility before history, is so much greater. We were more privileged; we had more diversity in our libraries and even our universities.

Our censorship was not as clumsy, not as total, at least not in America. That's why people like Harry Elmer Barnes, David Hoggan, Francis Parker Yockey, Dr. Revilo Oliver, Adrien Arcand, Dr. Martin, even Lawrence Dennis, David Irving and hundreds of less well known researchers, were able to keep the flame alive.

Who cares that they called Yockey "the dreamer for the day" or whatever. Better to be a dreamer for just one day than to be a mental midget for a lifetime or the streamed and brainwashed production, consumption, excretion components, most modern men and women have been reduced to.

If THE BARNES REVIEW puts together a tightly but sensitively argued outline of a new European idea suitable to live by, giving maximum but responsible freedom for self realization, within the safety net and the cocoon of the folk community, it will be able to reinvigorate 600 million Europeans from Brest to Vladivostok, from the North Cape to the Bering Strait.

Duke's polemical book *Jewish Supremacism* went through numerous editions in Russian before it ever was put out in America and banned, seized and burned in Canada. Duke at last count claimed (before my arrest 19 months ago) 500,000 circulation for his Russian-language edition alone. He was invited to universities, conferences and interviewed at length. Imagine what a far more timely and more relevant book will do, dealing with the topics outlined, in Russian, English and German.

This project is eminently doable. The outlines exist in the various articles already published by THE BARNES REVIEW. It's all there in rough form; it only needs to be fleshed out, juxtaposed, integrated.

I will help, but of course I am hampered, bound and gagged but my mind is free. My problem is that I don't know to where my enemies will ship me. I'll be far less free to contribute anytime in a German prison or in an Israeli prison, should they really extradite me there. That's why I speak once again "with the eloquence of emergency." If I can help, tell me how.

Sincerely,
Ernst Zundel
Somewhere in the German Prison System

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

By Udo Walendy has been banned by the German government but is available in the U.S. Correspondence and dispatches among Roosevelt, Churchill and other politicians clearly paint a disturbing picture of Allied intentions toward the German nation before the outbreak of hostilities. #1, softcover, 530 pages, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. #1a, hardcover, 530 pages, ***$28*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or mail the form on page 80 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Get a better rate on S&H by ordering more books. See S&H chart on page 80.

ERNST ZUNDEL is the world's foremost political prisoner. He has been harassed and arrested and illegally deported from America to Canada and to Germany for what can only be described as thought crimes—questioning specific facts about the Holocaust. For this he was deemed a "security threat." Zundel is now confined in a German prison for his "crimes." His address at present is Ernst Zundel, c/o Mannheim (Haftrichter), Bismarck Str. 14 (Schloss), D 68161, Mannheim, Germany. He welcomes your letters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Anti-German Bias

The articles by Walter and Herta Ruthard, entitled "Extermination in the Sudetenland," were of special interest, as I know the authors, and have come to regard them as true friends. I first met them a few years ago, after having read a short "letter to the editor" in a small periodical, *Discourse and Disclosure*, published in Nova Scotia, in eastern Canada. The letter was written by Herta, and in it she expressed concern and disappointment at the continuing negative attitude of the media and of many Canadians, toward those of German ancestry in this country. Her letter really captured my attention, as I have, for many years, been disturbed by the continuous vilification of all things German, especially in the media in all its forms, in the "entertainment" industry in all its forms, and in our educational institutions. I was finally able to locate the Ruthards, and went to visit them. It has been a very real pleasure to get to know them, and to realize that their interests and desires are very much like my own. I sincerely wish that more of us native Canadians were as industrious, honest and committed to the welfare of this country as are these new friends. We need more immigrants like them.

I was a teenager during WW2, during which we were subjected to a barrage of stories about the terrible atrocities of the "inhuman monsters" labeled Hun and Nazi. My father was overseas with the RCAF, so mother and I followed the news with more than casual interest. Somehow, neither of us ever actually believed those stories were really true. My father now lies buried in France, along with many other young Canadians, each of whom thought they were fighting to protect and preserve freedom and democracy. I thought the same when I volunteered for service in the army, and later, in 1952, in our RCAF. Unfortunately, we were wrong in our thinking. What we were really doing, albeit unwittingly, was fighting in a war deliberately brought on by the rich and powerful, for the sole purpose of making themselves more rich and more powerful. Many years later, I actually started to think for myself, and did a lot of reading and some research. What an eye-opening for me! Canada and the USA are nations of immigrants, and few ethnic groups can match the contributions of the German community, to the culture and progress of our countries in every field of endeavor. I also wish that the media and our schools and universities, would publish and teach truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Sadly, Mr. Editor, Canada is much further down the road to total censorship than you folks in the United States.

GRENVILLE RODGERS
Lively, Ontario

Authentic History on Abraham Lincoln Lacking

They say that procrastination is the art of keeping up with yesterday. So I am finally getting around to commenting on Stephen Goodson's footnote in your Nov./Dec. 2004 issue, on "Bonaparte and Hitler vs. the International Bankers." On the Internet I found an article by Thomas DiLorenzo that tells of his own hunt for "Lincoln's Monetary Policies." He says: "To refresh your memory, several current Money Reform sites on the Internet publish a brief statement under the above title, and some of them go so far as to cite as a source "Senate Document 23, 1865" and embellish it as something Lincoln wrote himself just before his assassination—which was, they say, the act of his real enemies, the international bankers."

It is a very long article, but he gives credit to a Canadian, Gerald Grattan McGeer, who wrote a book on Lincoln, and admired him greatly, for putting those words into Lincoln's mouth. One thing is certain. As early as 1839 Lincoln was strongly in favor of a central bank. "Richard Timberlake clearly explained the paramount importance of central banking to the political ambitions of Lincoln and his fellow Whigs. To the Whigs a national bank was their life—the vital principle— without which they could not live as a party—the power that was to give them power." Lincoln urged the Congress to pass the National Banking Act in 1863, which established a national banking system. So I go along with what I wrote you originally and quoted Zarlenga in his *Science of Money*. The best article that I have ever read showing what Lincoln really was, was written by Frank Meyer in *National Review*, which I subscribed to for 30 years until Buckley went kosher.

Meyer said: "I do not presume to judge a man, as that would be an impiety. But if a man lives in the forefront of history, he can and must be judged. Lincoln played a pivotal part in our history because of the harshness of his repressive policies and his responsibility for the methods of waging war approaching the horror of total war. Under the spurious slogan of union, Lincoln moved at every point to consolidate central power and render nugatory the autonomy of the states. It is on his shoulders that the responsibility of the war must be placed." "If it were not for the wounds that Lincoln inflicted on the Constitution, it would have been infinitely more difficult for Franklin Roosevelt to carry through his revolution and for the coercive welfare state to come into being. Lincoln, I would maintain, undermined the constitutional safeguards of freedom as he opened the way to centralized government with all its attendant political evils."

I firmly believe in the conspiracy theory of history, which is why I am so pained that Lincoln should be included in the list of victims, as it only weakens the case for conspiracy. One writer said that Lincoln's central bank was a forerunner of the Federal Reserve System, and that says it all.

MARJORIE R. RICH
Via E-mail

The Path of Barbarism

First of all hats off to all of you for publishing the March/April 2005 volume. Mr. Tiffany's research on New Zealand was very well done. But tears came to my eyes after I read Herr/Frau Ruthard's story of the Sudeten Germans. My only hope is that they and all surviving Germans who know the truth share this information with their immediate families and grandchildren. It is very difficult to comprehend the hatred that the Czechs at that time had for Germans. It is for this and other reasons that I left the Catholic church years ago and have since studied re-incarnation not only on an individual basis but also on a group/national/cultural level. I feel that the answer for this immense suffering must lie in some cause/effect repercussion event that perhaps happened in ancient times.

The same feeling occurs after reading Mr. Logan's summary article on immediate postwar Germany. At least the *National Geographic* in its February 2005 issue had an article on the tragic sinkings of the *Steuben*, *Goya* and *Wilhelm Gustloff* in 1945. What is the reason behind the immense suffering of both the German and Russian people during the 20th century? Perhaps the powers have a population control mechanism in place. This seems also to be apparent in Africa during the last few decades.

Today our nation seems to be going down the path of barbarism. All the dominos are in place. The disparity between corporate executive and average worker pay is unbelievable. The news media has been programmed to brainwash and even includes government propaganda reports as well as unlimited commercials, especially from the drug and finance sectors.

GENE FLINTER
Seymour, Tennessee

Reader Provides More on 'Gebo'

Regarding the gebo rune (also called gyfu or gifu) and its possible role in the origin of the term "Xmas" (TBR, Jan./Feb. 2005), I looked up the rune myself and found a Norse rune that looks like X (but pronounced \g\), with the associated meaning of "gift." Suggestive, but neither book I looked at mentioned any association with Christmas. The custom of gift-giving on Christmas goes back to the pagan Roman festivals of Saturnalia and Kalends.

Gebo represents hospitality, generosity and giving. It is the joining of giver and the one who receives. It also has the meaning of a gift from the deities, particularly through union. It is a form of the solar wheel used traditionally on the saffron colored sweet rolls which celebrate the changing of the seasons and the gifts of grain and wealth from the gods which is given back in the form of sweetened offerings.

A friend of mine suggested that the solar wheel is a key factor here, because the swastika is also a form of the Sun wheel. In this sense, gebo and the swastika would seem to be two ways of drawing the same symbol.

Savitri Devi, the well-known National Socialist writer and philosopher, interprets the swastika as a symbol for the Sun. However, I know of no historical reference to it as a Germanic Sun symbol, although some sources do believe that it could be derived from the Germanic Sun wheel. It is possible that her interpretation is from 19th-century rune lore.

Also, "Christmas" is obviously a contraction of "Christ's mass" in Old English ("Cristes maesse"); "mass" is an Old English word derived from Latin "*missa*," and has no Norse derivation. The initial X is used for Christ because it is the first initial (the Greek letter chi) in the Greek version of his title, "Christos." The combined chi-rho symbol was an early symbol of Christianity, at first far more common than the cross.

You will also note that the X, slightly rotated, is itself a cross, which for centuries has been a Christian symbol. (The equal-armed cross is usually thought of today as being an exclusive Christian symbol, but the sign has a prehistory going back at least to the Neolithic period some 6,000 years ago. It also seems that the early Christians rejected the cross as a symbol; instead, they despised it because it was the means by which their leader was executed.)

The actual mode of the supposed Crucifixion of Christ is unknown. Many images show him hanged from a Y-shaped cross (*furca*) or T-shaped cross (*tau*) as well as the more commonplace Latin cross.

In a related matter, the origin of the ankh, or Egyptian "cross," has been ascribed to a combination of the male tau and the female oval representing unity of the sexual organs, but, although this explanation makes sense in the light of its symbolism, the Rev. Baring-Gould considered the phallic theory "monstrous and devoid of evidence." The true origin of the ankh is lost in prehistory. This is an example of the need to be cautious of some of these revisionist claims of certain neo-pagans.

Many of our Christian traditions are vestiges of ancient pagan rites including many of the rituals of Christmas. Above is a depiction of the Roman festival of Saturnalia, held in the last weeks of December. Note the garlands of evergreens that decorate the pillars and with which Christians still decorate their homes at the same time of year—just one such vestigial memory.

The chi/X initial for "Christ" is also seen in a fish logo, with the Greek letters spelling out "Ichthys" ("fish"), an acronym for a longer title in Greek:

I = First letter of Jesus, in Greek ("Iisous")
Ch = First letter of Christ ("Christos")
TH = First two letters of God ("Theos")
Y = First letter of Son ("Yious");
S = First letter of Savior ("Sotir")—thus, "Jesus," "Christ," "God," "Son" and "Savior."

Of course, polytheists insist the real origin of the fish symbol is in the ancient *vesica pisces* symbol, which has a definite sexual significance (again the female oval). Suffice it to say that some polytheists today (or perhaps they are really non-theists) insist that much of what we know as Christian symbology actually comes directly from the sex- and Sun-worshiping pagans of ancient times.

A parallel case to the X in "Xmas" is the Xs at the end of a letter mailed to a loved one, signifying kisses. Again, the question is whether this is of pagan or Christian origin.

On the one hand, the X is said to be a sexual symbol. If so, that would surely be pagan. But there is evidence that this usage is actually of Christian origin.

The first mention in literature of XXX for kisses at the bottom of a letter was in 1901, according to *The Oxford English Dictionary*. The custom goes back to the early Christian era, when a cross mark or "X" was equivalent to a sworn oath. The cross referred to the cross of Calvary (in its Latin incarnation, anyway) and the first letter of the Greek word for Christ, *Xristos*. As little as 150 years ago, many people could not read nor write. An "X" at the bottom of a document took the place of a signature. In front of witnesses, the party would kiss the "X," as a crucifix or Bible was kissed, to emphasize the importance of their mark. It was this practice that led to the "X" representing a kiss.

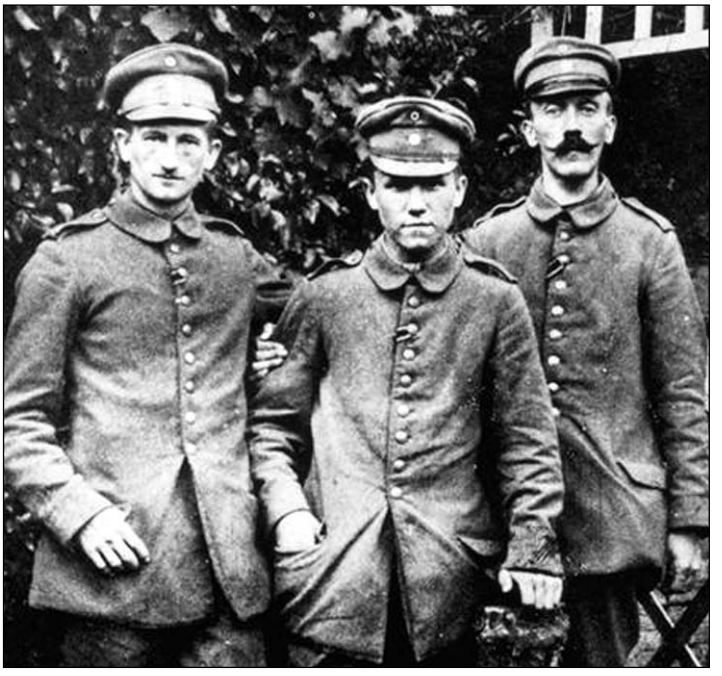
Margaret Starbird says the X was a medieval symbol for "the truth," as used by certain heretical Christian sects such as the Templars and those who worshiped Mary Magdalene, especially the red X such as Fra Angelico painted into some of his paintings such as the famous "Noli Me Tangere," where three discreet reddish Xs are painted below the left hand of the magdalene. (See Starbird's *The Woman With the Alabaster Jar*.) The Red Cross and the British flag are modern expressions of the esoteric red X.

There isn't much known about the beginnings of the "O," or "OOO." It is a recent North American custom. The "O," it is said, represents the arms in a circle around another person. (A small child writing to an adult might sign off with "CCC," indicating that their arms cannot reach around the grown-up.) So this has nothing to do with the Vikings, and nothing to do with religion, be it Christian or otherwise, unless you consider love to be your religion. But they do say God is love, don't they?

All in all, I think the "Xmas" abbreviation is best explained by "X" as an abbreviation for Christ, and the rune is an interesting coincidence. But I could be swayed if anyone dug up any hard evidence that gyfu was related to the word "Xmas" in some historical way. Goodness knows, many other aspects of Christmas have multiple origins and layers of symbolism.

MARY ANN GARROW
San Diego, California

Adolf Hitler: Unknown Soldier



By Michael Collins Piper

There are very few people living on the face of the planet who do not recognize the visage or the name of Adolf Hitler. He is probably the best-known figure of world history, perhaps even more so than Jesus Christ Himself. (And that's no exaggeration, nor meant to be a slight at the memory of the Lord and Savior. Just simply a fact.)

Despite all this, what people "know" about Hitler is primarily his record as the ruler of Germany—really all of Europe—during the middle of the 20th century. What people—even well read folks—do not know about is Hitler's remarkable record as a front-line soldier during World War I. (Hitler is shown in the World War I photo above, far right.)

Although, during his heyday (and even now) there are some who have tried to portray Hitler as "just another soldier" or, at worst, some sort of coward, nothing could be further from the truth. And even though in his lifetime there were political opponents who tried to sully Hitler's war record, the remarkable new video, *Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-1918*, sets the record straight, noting, for example, that even one of Hitler's accusers actually admitted, in the end, that he had lied about Hitler. But some of those lies "stuck" and, to this day, there are those who believe Hitler was a coward. Now, at last, the facts.

Hitler was recalled by his superiors for his "iron constitution" and "unreserved courage" on the battlefield. He was hailed for his "outstanding bravery" in front line action. And it was not true—as some claim, as a bit of irony—that it was a Jewish officer who was the one who awarded Hitler his much-deserved Iron Cross, First Class, which, as the film points out, was a "rare decoration" for a simple corporal, as Hitler was.

And what few know is that Hitler wasn't just an ordinary soldier. He was a battlefield courier, bravely exposing himself to enemy fire, usually volunteering to go on the field when other couriers were worn out and unable to make the vital runs that kept the lines of communication open during combat.

On one occasion, the documentary points out, Hitler and a colleague jumped into the line of fire and actually saved their regimental commander's life, just barely being wounded themselves. (And, for the record, Hitler was not only gassed by the British, but he was also otherwise wounded in combat.)

The film presents a little-known and quite interesting point that has been otherwise lost to history: the fact that many of Hitler's fellow soldiers believed that the young corporal had a "sixth sense" that saved his life (and theirs) many, many times during battle. Some even speculated that he was "under the protection of a higher power."

An interesting sidelight includes the story of Hitler's close relationship with a little terrier dog he named Fuchsel that he found running loose on the battlefield after its British master had been killed in battle. The dog was Hitler's constant companion on the field and when the dog was stolen from the future German leader he was devastated. "It's essential that a dog should always sleep beside his master," Hitler was once heard to say, speaking gently of his little friend, one of many canine pals that the "monster" adopted over the period of his lifetime.

The video includes interviews with famous Hitler biographer Ian Kershaw and with those who knew Hitler in his early years, along with fascinating photographs and period films that supplement this detailed and fascinating slice of history. A film not to be missed by those with an interest in real history—not propaganda. ❖

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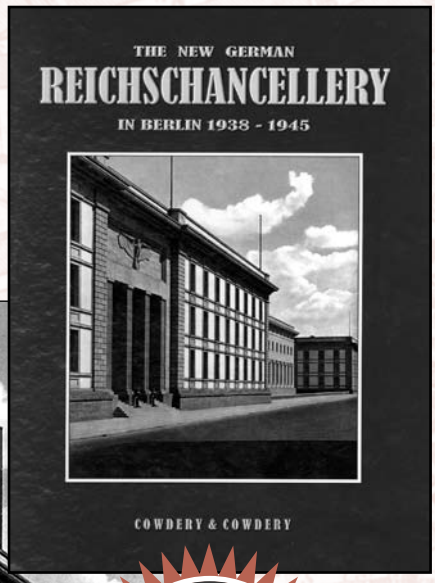

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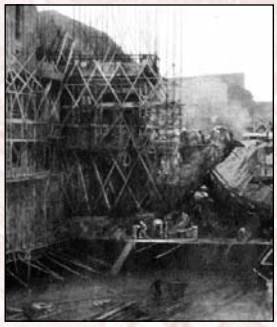

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